The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

BEAUTY'S TOMB.

Stranger, tread lightly o'er that turf,
For know that hallowed spot contains
A form whose sweet engaging worth,
The veil of modesty still enshrines.
Let not thy airy foot impress
Those flowers, which o'er it sweetly bloom,
Nor yet thy gentle tears repress,
But let them flow o'er beauty's tomb.

Peaceful beneath its bosom cold,
The lovely corse of Anna lies,
Save ne'er did silent earth infold
A flower, or more perfect prize;
Too rudely nipt, the flowerets fell;
Benign'd, it droop'd to meet its doom,
And all that now remains to tell,
Is that here spot is beauty's tomb.

Affair the lonely marble reads
To tell the spot where Anna lay,
The turf shall oft be watered with tears,
And strewn'd with all the pride of May;
For oft with blooming garlands fair,
Soon as the rose and violet peeps,
Will beauty virgins still repair
To deck the tomb where beauty sleeps.

ELLEN.

TO MISS ANNA MATILDA P——.

Oh! I have cull'd the choicest flowers
That bloom in Pride nobility's blissful vale,
Water'd by wealth Affection's showers,
Sweet is the fragrance they exhale.

In bowers of Innocence they grew,
And flourish'd, while a warmth as true
As ever beam'd from Love's bright sun,
Shone first began his course to run,
Its kindliest, holiest influence shed
Upon the graceful, happy bud,
In which soft nurs'd by Beauty's hand,
They did, their glowing buds expand.

I will into a beauteous braid,
To deck my Anna's polish'd brow,
Where youthful dignity's display'd,
Emotions there don't to endear me.

And they shall o'er her pure and fair,
While wreathing in the graces there,
Misfortune's chill shall never blast
Their sweetness, or upon them cast
The withering look, that oft destroys,
E'en in the very midst of joys,
The happiest moments life can know,
And changes rapture into woe.

DANEM.

TO MARY.

Mary, when o'er life's painted scene,
Those eye of blue its glance shall cast,
Think not thy days shall be serene,
Or dream that pleasure's smile will last.

Ah! no! the' morn shall bloom for thee,
And flowers breathe forth rich fragrancy;
The' Friendship's charm and Love's delight,
Of the sixth life strew with visions bright:
The' Learning with its midnight toil,
Thy lively spirit shall beguile;
The' music's strains in melting mag,
Thrill thy young heart amid the throng;
These joys shall fade! and thou shalt be
A mourner on this earth like me!

The Eve shall spread her dewy veil,
Thy flowers shall fade, their sweetness fall—
Friendship's bright glow will soon grow cold,
And faithless is the Miser's gold:
And love is but a "feverish dream,"
Reflected o'er life's glassy stream.
If Passion's ripples but arise,
Love wake—then broken hearted die!
Then stay o'er life's troub'l'd sea,
There golden bubbles shine for thee:
But they shall burst!—and thou shalt be
A mourner on this earth like me!

But Faith holds out a nobler prize,
And bids us turn their query thine,
To realms where mild Religion's voice,
Bids the sad Mourner's heart rejoice!
There, there when life's ills are past,
Thy spirit shall arrive at last!
And may I meet there part, as when
Thy footsteps on earth was seen;
Where then, in Heaven, there can't not be
A Mourner on this earth like me!

WILFRED.

TO ELLEN.

O world! 'mid the rash and desponding woe,
And in the human joy's bright beam bestow,
Dispel sad visions which around thee low'r,
And crown with happiness each fleeting hour;
And bid the dashing clouds of grief depart,
Now fixed so deeply in thy wounded heart,
How dear, how timeful to my love would be,
That sweetest power, the power of blessing thee;
But grief alas! too strongly is impressed,
In thy now woe-fraught but once cheerful breast,
For Friendship's efforts to dissolve the chain,
Of cheerless misery, and soul-harrowing pain;
But ay't thou that no softened smile it wears,
That nought but cold indifference now appears:
Oh! could'st thou see those tears upon my cheek,
Then would'st not think my love, my Friendship weak;
How wou'ld'st thou see fond feelings seem to blight,
Or mutually-cemented affection slight:
Farewell my friend; may fate propitious shine,
And all thy future hours with Peace entwine,
Blest sorry'st thou be, nor sorrow more destroy,
The captured dreams of Hope and youthful joy.

MARY.

AN ELEGY.

While now descends the evening's dusky shade,
And veils the world in silent sacred gloom,
Lo! the spot, where all pensiveness hold,
Repose the peaceful tenants of the tomb.

Must I my Henry, must I seek thee here!
To thy grave must I bend my mournful steps!
O must Amanda drop the bitter tear,
On the cold wordless clod where Henry sleeps!

Great Heaven! can it be that he is dead!
Or is it but a dream, a hideous dream,
Over my thrall'd my slumb'ring nerves spread,
Again to vanish with the morning beam.

O no! 'tis real all! too sadly true!
Too true that thou my sleeps this mound beneath!
While mingling with my tears the midnight dew,
Moisten the sod, thy cold abode of death.

Yet Henry, even here my heart is thine!
I love thy virtues even in the tomb;
Yes! in the grave my theory thou art mine,
My love shall brighten t'wo the grave's dark gloom.

Once thought I, that my heart could never mourn,
Or feel the grief that now 'tis doom'd to bear,
That thy last sigh my spirit would have borne
Above the reach of earth or earthly care.

Not yet with grass the crumbling sod is grown,
That presses heav'ly on thy clay cold breast,
Yet ere this, I thought to have been thine own,
In wedlock's holy bonds supremely blest.

Not thus has Heaven will'd! resign'd I bow,
Tho' still the bitter flood of grief must pour,
For him who sleeps beneath the damp earth low,
For him, the lover and the friend, no more.

EMILY.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

From a notice in one of the English Magazines of a work, which if well executed, must from its nature be very interesting, we extract the following beautiful written and, when her fate is remembered, affecting dialogue between lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham.

The work of which this is an extract is called 'Imaginary conversations between literary men and statesmen,' by Walter Savage Landor.

'*Ascham.* Thou art going, my dear young lady, into a most awful state: thou art passing into matrimony and great wealth. God hath willed it so; submit in thankfulness.

'Thy affections are rightly placed and well distributed. Love is a secondary passion in those who love most, a primary in those who love least—He who is inspired by it in a great degree, is inspired by honour in a greater; it never reaches its plenitude of growth and perfection, but in the most exalted minds—Alas! Alas!

'*Jane.* What aileth my virtuous Ascham! What is amiss? Why do I tremble?

'*Ascham.* I see perils on perils which thou dost not see, although thou art wiser than thy poor old master. And it is not because love hath blinded thee, for that surpasseth his supposed omnipotence, but it is because thy tender heart having always leaned affectionately upon good, hath felt and known nothing of evil.

"I once persuaded thee to reflect much; let me now persuade thee to avoid the habitude of reflection, to lay aside books, and to gaze carefully and stedfastly on what is under and before thee.

'*Jane.* I have well bethought me of all my duties. O how extensive they are! What a goodly and fair inheritance! But tell me, wouldst thou command me never more to read Cicero and Epictetus and Polybius? the others I do resign unto thee; they are good for the arbor and for the gravel walk; but leave unto me, I beseech thee, my friend and father, leave unto me, for my fireside and for my pillow, truth, eloquence, courage, constancy.

'*Ascham.* Read them on thy marriage-bed, on thy christmas, on thy deathbed! Thou spotless undrooping lily, they have fenced thee right well!—These are the bright and blessed creatures, O Jane, whom God one day shall smile upon in thy chaste bosom Mind thou thy husband.

'*Jane.* I sincerely love the youth who hath espoused me; I love him with the fondest, the most solicitous affection. I pray to the Almighty for his goodness and his happiness, and do forget at times, unworthy supplicant! the prayers I should have offered for myself O never fear that I will disparage my kind religious teacher, by disobedience to my husband in the most trying duties.

'*Ascham.* Gentle is he, gentle and virtuous; but time will harden him; time must harden even thee, sweet Jane! Do thou, complacently and indirectly, lead him from ambition.

'*Jane.* He is contented with me and with home

'*Ascham.* Ah Jane, Jane! men of high estate grow tired of contentedness.

'*Jane.* He told me he never liked books unless I read them to him every evening; I will open new worlds to him, richer than those discovered by the Spaniard; I will conduct him to treasures! O what treasures!—on which he may sleep in innocence and peace.

'*Ascham.* Rather do thou walk with him, ride with him, play with him, be his fairy, his page, his every thing that love and poetry have invented; but watch him well, sport with his fancies; turn them about like the conglets round his cheeks; and if ever he meditate on power, go, toss up thy baby to his brow, and bring back his thoughts into his heart by the music of thy discourse.

'Teach him to live unto God and unto thee: and he will discover that women, like the plants in the woods, derive their softness and tenderness from the shade.

THE DYING MAIDEN.

When a medical student in Philadelphia, I was taken by my instructor to the residence of Eloisa. The lovely maid was on her death bed; I had known her about two years. When I first saw this charming girl, she was all "life, light and joy"—The rose bloomed upon her cheek while love sported in every graceful ringlet, and the etherial brightness of the diamond sparkled in her full dark eye. She had fixed her affections on a noble hearted youth, whose lofty soul was every way worthy of her With him, I was also acquainted. I saw him on the last morning he ever beheld the sun rise, depart upon a shooting party, his cheeks glowing with health and flushed with joy. With all the eagerness of youthful spirit, he bounded over the distant hill. But alas! the stern tyrant who bestrides the pale ho se trampled swiftly after him. When the shades of evening fell, his bleeding body was conveyed to the paternal home by his sorrowing companions.

The accidental discharge of a gun had deprived Eloisa of all that her soul held most dear. When the sad news reached her, grief was too intense for utterance; it was of that awful kind which throws a pall of horror over the sufferer, and seems to convert the living form into a lifeless statue.—To this dreadful calm succeeded the tempest of frenzy—she was wild, frantic, inconsolable;—but nature could not long endure this state. A calm and settled melancholy then succeeded, and still the wilderness of her eye sunk into calm tranquility. From this state poor Eloisa fell into a decline, and was just expiring when I arrived. I had never before seen a human being die, and my blood ran chill at the awful silence that prevailed in the apartment, interrupted at intervals by a faint sigh from the beautiful sufferer.

I stood by the bed side and gazed upon the pallid cheek over which a slight hectic flush would sometimes force itself, as if nature were struggling to conquer the great conqueror of all.

She turned her half closed eye towards me, as if to implore my assistance, and appeared to be struggling with her hands, which were beneath the bed clothes. I thought the weight oppressed her bosom, and gently turning them down a little, saw a miniature in her snow white hand. The poor sufferer tried in vain to raise it to her eyes, that she might catch the one last sad look of the resemblance of her departed Theodore.

I raised the picture to her face, her eyes for a moment glittered with a supernatural fire, and then with one convulsive grasp she pressed it to her lips, and drawing a deep sigh, the scene was closed forever.

This is the "ruling passion strong in death."—At that distressed moment I could have resigned my life willingly to restore Eloisa and Theodore to each other's arms.

MODERN SPANISH INQUISITION.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

Some account remains to be given of the inhuman conduct of the jailors towards the incarcerated on Ferdinand's revival of the Inquisition.—What shall we say when we hear the case of an unhappy chaplain, in the regiment of Lorena, whilst in Murcia, who, after a popular commotion had restored him to liberty, took the violent alternative of drowning himself in a well rather than return to the inquisition? What shall we say when informed, that a young officer of the same regiment was driven to madness and suicide at Valencia? The most complete information, however, with which we can supply our readers on this head, will be a condensed account of what has been communicated to us by a patriotic magistrate, who was shut up during fifteen months in the Inquisition at Valencia, and is at this moment in London

M. G—— was arrested the 27th of January, 1819, whilst in bed, at two o'clock in the morning His papers were sealed up, and all explanation was withheld. He was conducted to the Inquisition, distant only fifty paces from his house, by endless turnings and windings. When there, he was made to halt suddenly before a little private door. The chief of the escort, a Judge of the criminal court, gave a mysterious and preconcerted kind of knock. A Jailor presented himself, and demanded, with solemnity of utterance, which was the Judge and which the accused.—This point ascertained, he took the two in with him, leaving the others outside. The door closed on them, and all was involved in darkness and silence. The jailor, groping along, without a syllable of speech, conducted his two companions through the intricate labyrinth of corridors, now ascending staircases, now descending. This course of involutions occupied about twenty minutes. Their conductor suddenly stopped, and clapping twice with his hands, was answered in like manner from above. Two folding doors opened with a startling sound, and a wide, well lighted staircase was displayed to view. This brought them to a hall hung with black velvet, having a table in the centre covered with a like sable colour, a silver crucifix, and two candles of Green wax. At this table stood two inquisitors habited in full ceremony—the square cap, the cross honour, green neckerchiefs, and green sleeves. One of these personages was recognised by Mr G—— as one of the friends of his boyhood, a fellow collegian; the other was a man whom he was in the daily habit of seeing, and who had, indeed, discoursed with him in the most amicable way. Neither of them, however, gave him the least sign of recognition, or shewed, either then or in the sequel, the least disposition to soften his state of suffering. They began by gravely chanting forth some verses of the Psalm *Exurge Dei*, &c. and then demanded of the *criminal* his name and profession. The jailor was thereupon told to *do his duty*. This consisted in conducting Mr. G—— to a dungeon, eight feet square, (having a grated skylight without glass) and in leaving him there without a candle, or even a pitcher of water. After remaining thus for three days, he was supplied with a wretched mattress, and a chair. These formed, during 15 months, the whole of his furniture. His sustenance was a dish of rice every twenty four hours, with a half a pound of brown bread, and, in the mornings, a cup of diluted stuff, miss-called chocolate. His jailors, seen only at these periods, always maintained the silence of statues. The light of the day, in this living room, was but of five hours' duration.

On one occasion, the barber who was sent to shave the unfortunate prisoner, contrived to slip into his hands a letter from his wife, together with a pencil and a bit of paper to facilitate a reply.—Delighted at this unexpected consolation, M. G— perused and kissed a thousand times the cherished lines. His reply was soon prepared—but alas! the Argus-eyed turnkeys had conceived suspicions, the result of which was a discovery, and the consignment of the poor barber to one of the prison rooms, where he was kept until 1820. His successor in office showed none of the zeal of pity. After three months' incarceration, M. G— underwent his first regular examination in the same hall, and with the same ceremony.—One of the inquisitors, after a short interval made a sort of opening oration on the justice and *benignity* of the Holy Office (these were wonderfully borne witness to by the livid and haggard countenance of their victim) and proceeded to tell him that the tribunal knew already *the whole*, even to the precise day, and hour, when M. G— had been present, with other accomplices, at a masonic meeting; that it was, consequently, useless to deny it; and that the tribunal, in calling on him now for his confession, desired merely to find a pretext for extending towards him the indulgence allowed to penitents, &c. &c. M. G—, not to be duped by this mode of address, protested openly against it. The addition of menaces and insults could not shake his firmness; and he was taken back to his confinement. Some months afterwards he was again summoned into the same presence, but with the like result; and from that period he was no longer interrogated. Being seized with illness, through the various miseries and horrors of his situation, he several times implored the aid of a physician; but was answered that when his life should be in danger, that would be granted him! When reduced to the extreme of weakness, and no longer able to rise from his mattress, he requested the presence of the inquisitors, and besought them most touchingly for some nourishment of a more wholesome kind, adding that his family would remunerate such attention.—"Your family has abandoned you, sir," replied these impostors; "they will listen to no application on the part of a reprobate; and, as for the tribunal, it has no funds for the melioration of your treatment!"

Such a series of infamous usage must inevitably have proved fatal to M. G. had not these dens of horror been thrown open by the effect of the king's oath to the constitution on the 9th of March, 1820. The following day brought the decree to Valencia, and the people went *en masse* to burst open the gates of the Inquisition. Half an hour previously, and when the news was already known every where, one of the jailors had the inhuman assurance to tell M. G—, that he, at least, should never escape from his place of lodging!

THE SILVER SIXPENCE.

"Do you see here" said a ragged little boy, to a group of young, gaily dressed urchins, as he came up from Market street wharf, in Philadelphia, "do you see here I've got a silver sixpence" They all set up a hearty laugh—why said Jeremiah Budd, whose father was a wealthy shipper. I have six silver dollars to spend on Christmas—and that fellow is proud of sixpence. Theodore heard it, and looked thoughtfully at the ground for a moment—then recollecting, "six dollars to *spend*" muttered he, "but six-pence to keep is better than that."

Theodore kept his sixpence in his pocket carefully wrapped up for several weeks, when one day his uncle, who kept a fruit shop at the corner of the Alley where he lived, said to him, Theodore, your sixpence don't grow in your pocket—you should plant it. The little boy understood him better when he told him, that, if he pleased he might buy some fruit in the market with it, and stand in his shop and sell it out again. He embraced the offer; doubled his money the first day, and went on until he had as much fruit to sell as he had room for it in his little corner.

His uncle observing the thrifty, and, withall, honest turn of the boy, finally took him into his store, as an assistant, and allowed him to trade in sundry specified articles on his own account. The closest attention to business—the most careful management of his small funds, and that run of good luck as it is called, which generally runs with those who are saving, industrious and prudent, in the course of three or four years, enabled him to go into full partnership with his uncle, and to extend the business to double its former amount.

Having trimmed his sails right at first, it had become a kind of second nature with Theodore, to keep, what the sailors would call, close to the wind; and he made headway astonishing now.—Soon after he was twenty-one he was able to buy out the whole stock of a dry good merchant, and to go into business on his own account, entirely. Still he prospered; became an importer; changed finally his business for a wholesale concern—embarked in the India Trade; and at last married a fine girl whose fortune was but little inferior to his own, and it was said, after that occurrence, that he was worth no less than half a million.

Theodore now lived in an elegant mansion in Arch Street; kept his carriage and every thing in pretty style; yet attended as usual to his business. That he might never lose sight of the origin of his good fortune, the silver sixpence was blended with the arms upon his carriage—It formed the seal with which he stamped letters, and he had one of the coins, he used to say the very identical one he first owned, fastened upon his desk in the counting room Remembering thus constantly that by small means he had risen; he still, and much well bestowed charity, and in the constant practice of true open benevolence, looked well to small things, and never forget how to reckon pence as well as pounds

Thus smoothly were Theodore's affairs going forward, when, one sultry summer's day, just as he had entered his counting room, a thin, squalid figure presented itself at the counter, and asked for employment He wore a threadbare suit of black, an old hat, and his shoes were almost ready to drop from his feet. In what capacity, asked Theodore, do you wish for employment? In any capacity, was the reply—but, sir, continued the stranger, wiping a tear from his eye with his coat sleeve, my father was a merchant, and he brought me up to his profession; I should therefore be glad of employment as a clerk

Theodore looked at the man closely. He thought he saw some lineament he remembered What is your name he asked? The stranger, hesitated a moment; hung down his head, and replied in a low whisper—*Jeremiah Budd!* Ah! said Theodore, recollecting him suddenly, and you have got clear of your six dollars long ago, I fancy, Jeremiah—Yes, said Jeremiah, with a sigh, but I have not forgotten the ragged little boy with the silver sixpence. Had I been half as careful of my thousands as he was of his pence, I should not have been friendless and penniless today

There was a half triumphant smile on Theodore's face, as he took the hand of his visitor, which seemed to spring from much self complacent feeling, but was excusable, because it arose partly from the consciousness of his ability to aid one whose imprudence had caused his misfortune, but who appeared now to see and confess his error. He took the applicant to his employ, and in process of time restored him into the business doing world, an active, prudent and valuable man.

The lesson taught in the story is too plain to need a word in addition. I will simply ask—where is the needy man, who has not spent more money, foolishly, in his life, than would be necessary to make him comfortable now?

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Economy.—On a certain important subject, which was presented for discussion in the national convention of France, there was so much speaking as to occasion great delay in the execution of the business; accordingly a resolution was passed, that instead of hearing every member from the tribune, the discourses should be printed and laid on the table, to be read by those who chose! If a similar plan was adopted in other talking bodies, what a great relief it would afford to many a weary ear!

Uprightness.—The Earl of Abercorn, a nobleman of Irish, Scotch, or English blood, was remarkable, in early life, for the stiffness and austerity of his manners; he is said to have made the tour of Europe in so perpendicular a style as never to have touched the back of his carriage! His posture must have been as plumb as a shot-house.

Generosity.—Some years ago, a man having unfortunately lost his pocket-book, which contained twenty dollars, and sundry papers of no use to any body but the owner, five dollars reward was offered for the recovery of the whole, and two dollars for the book and papers, provided, you see, that the twenty dollars was cabbaged first!

Counterfeiting.—I have heard of many a hue and cry against the knights of fraud and forgery, who issue base coin, and spurious paper in the form of bank notes; but never, till within a few years, did I find the public cautioned against a counterfeit Almanac! Yes!—the genuine work is stamped with the patron's arms; and if his name was placed on a label underneath, the detection of the spurious work would be as certain as that of all the British patent ink-powders, and king-cure-all nostrums ever made on this side the Atlantic.

Suicide.—Dennis, the Coroner, once held an inquest upon the body of a stranger, who had finished himself by taking poison, and found in his pocket book, a writing, supposed to be in his own hand, directed "to all limbs of the law;" amongst other curious speculations, the author states, that life had become burdensome—that this world was a most wretched abode; and he concludes, after having stated that he put a period to his own life, "I would advise all sensible people to follow my example, instead of trying to better themselves by emigrating to the Ohio, Kentucky, &c."

Yoking.—Some people, who are fond of hyperboles and figures of speech, called marriage *yoking*, just as if a nice young gentleman, and a sweet, accomplished maiden, were to be compared to a couple of slow-motioned oxen, or even to mischievous hogs, geese or horses. But stop, critic, remember what Paul says, "be ye not unequally *yoked*." We must not contend against the sacred text, lest we be called new lights, who may think that Paul then had a fit of spleen, and used an epithet of contempt, because he either had a bad wife or had not been so successful as to obtain one of any kind. L.

COLLECTANEA.

CURIOUS MECHANISM.

An Automaton constructed by M. Camus for the amusement of Louis XIV when a child.

It consisted of a small coach drawn by two horses, in which was the figure of a lady, with a footman and page behind. This coach being placed at the extremity of a table of a determinate size, the coachman smacked his whip, and the horses immediately set out, moving their legs in a natural manner. When the carriage reached the edge of the table, it turned at a right angle and proceeded along that edge. When it arrived opposite to the place where the king was seated, it stopped, and the page getting down opened the door; upon which the lady alighted, having in her hand a petition, which she presented with a curtsey. After waiting some time, she again curtsied, and re-entered the carriage; the page then resumed his place, the coachman whipped his horses, which began to move, and the footmas, running after the carriage, jumped up behind.

M. Vaucanson invented a machine capable of imitating all the natural motions of a duck. In external resembled its prototype: its wings were anatomically exact in every part; and every bone in the real duck had its representative in the automaton. Not a cavity, a curvature or an apophysis, but was exactly imitated, and every part had its proper movements. Besides this, the artificial duck imitated every natural motion of a real one. It swallowed its food with avidity, exhibited those quick motions of the head and throat, which are peculiar to the living animal, and muddled the water which it drank with its bill exactly like the natural duck. It was capable of producing the sound of quacking; and what was most surprising of all, the food was evacuated in a digested state, by means of chemical solution.

PORES OF THE HUMAN BODY.

By applying a good microscope to the skin of the human body, a multitude of small pores will be seen, through which perspiration is continually issuing. It is calculated that there are a million of these pores in every square inch, and 2,016,000,000 in the whole body of a middle-sized person. The naked body, exposed to the rays of a burning sun, appears through a microscope to be surrounded by a cloud of steam. Let any person hold the tip of his finger at the distance of the 12th part of an inch from a looking-glass, and the surface of the glass will soon be dimmed by the matter issuing from the finger.

Many experiments have been made to ascertain the quantity of perspirable matter which is emitted from the skin. It is stated in the N E Encyclopedia that Mr. Cruikshanks put his hand into a glass vessel closed at the wrist, and by keeping it there an hour, he collected 30 grains of a liquid which had issued through the pores of the skin. On repeating the experiment in the evening, he collected 12 grains. The mean of these is 21 grains. Taking 21 grams per hour, and supposing the hand to be one-sixteenth part of the surface of the body, the perspiration in 24 hours would amount to five pounds three ounces troy. Sanctorious says, five-eighths of all the aliment, (food and drink) received by the mouth, is carried off by perspiration. Dodart says, seven-eighths. Others estimate it at much less, making it about two pounds per day.—The quantity of sweat or perspirable matter varies according to the climate, season of the year, age, sex, state of health, &c.

It is by the peculiar smell which the substance emitted from the skin gives to each individual, that the dog can discover his master, and even trace him to a distance.

The following interesting facts are selected from Professor Silliman's American Journal of Arts and Sciences:

Linen, muslin, paper, wood, straw, &c. may be rendered unaffammable by being dipped in a solution of phosphate of ammonia or acidulus phosphate of lime. Clothes, valuable documents, panels, roofs, awnings, &c., exposed to fire, may thus be rendered less liable to destruction.

An electrical shock may be received from a cat, by placing the left hand under the animal's throat, slightly pressing the bones of the shoulder, and then gently passing the right hand down the back.

The line of a silk-worm measured 404 yards, and weighed, when dry, only 3 grains. A pound would reach 535 miles; and 47 pounds would go round the world.

Fish may be preserved dry and fresh with sugar alone, by applying it inside to the muscular part, and hanging the fish two or three days, till it has penetrated. A table-spoonful of brown sugar will be sufficient for a salmon of 5 or 6 pounds, and will communicate no taste to it.

Fine sand has been observed 300 miles from the coast of Africa, after having been carried that distance by the wind.

DANISH BRIDE.

A young woman in gala, whose hair was stiffened almost to the consistency of stucco, with powder and pomatum, on which was raised a high cap of lace, decorated with a profusion of artificial flowers, and with a large nosegay of spring and artificial flowers in her bosom, and a book in her hand, and turning in her toes, most abominably, passed in the most stately manner up the street, preceded by three girls in mob caps, decorated with little bits of silver and gold lace, and in red jackets, each with a book in her hand and followed by two old women, holding books also. The fair heroine of this singular groupe was proceeding to the Church, where her bridegroom was counting the tagging moments of her absence. The old and the young peeped out of the doors and windows as they passed. Heavens keep me from any thing like pomp or publicity on the marriage day!

Madame Chapone, in her excellent work, thus addresses the younger part of her sex:

If young women waste in trivial amusement the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of 16 and 20, they will hereafter regret bitterly the loss, when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with; and, above all, if they should ever be mothers, when they feel their own inability to direct and assist the pursuits of their children, they will then find ignorance a severe mortification, and a real evil. Let this animate their industry: and let not a modest opinion of their capacities be a discouragement after knowledge. A moderat understanding, with diligent and well-directed application, will go much farther than a more lively genius, if attended with that impatience and inattention which too often accompany quick parts. It is not for want of capacity that so many women are such trifling insipid companions, so ill qualified for the friendship and conversation of a sensible

man, or for the task of governing and instructing a family: it is oftener from the neglect of exercising the talents which they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a taste for intellectual improvement; by this neglect they lose the sincerest of pleasures, which would remain when almost every other forsakes them, or which neither fortune nor age can deprive them of, and which would be a comfort and resource in almost every possible situation in life.

"Many men have many minds," said the old copy; and there are various tastes too. Every one has a right to expect something in the Newspaper to please him; as, when he sets down to dinner, at a public table, he may hope to find something to suit his appetite. The following piece will please many and can offend none. Guess it out if you can!

WONDERFUL PROPHET.

He is not Noah's son, nor any old Levite, nor John the Baptist, nor yet the wandering Jew; he was before Adam, with whom he was in the Garden of Eden, he was also with Noah in the Ark, and near Christ at his trial before Pontius Pilate; the scriptures make frequent mention of this prophet, yet he never knew his father or mother; he walks bare footed and bare legged, like an old friar; and wears neither hat, cape nor bonnet, nor any manner of head attire; his coat is neither woollen or linen, silk, hair, or cotton, bear or sheep skin, and yet it fits, and abounds with a variety of colors, without either seam, button, loop, girdle or stich of needle; he is not very high, and carries neither stick, sword or any manner of warlike instrument, and yet he encounters his enemies fiercely, and often kills them on the spot; he likes no money, neither looses any; nor is he provided for the future; accounts it sufficient when the day comes to provide for it; he is not fond of worldly pomp or grandeur, for he would rather lie in a farmer's barn than in a King's palace; he is wonderful temperate, for he would rather drink clear water than the strongest liquor on earth; he never was married, yet has several favourites whom he loves dearly, for if he has but one morsel of meat he divides it among them, yet he is apt to be jealous, and would rather venture his life than countenance a rival; he is neither a whig nor tory, Federalist nor Democrat.

He holds no article of the Christian faith, neither does he deny any; he neither goes to church, meeting or synagogue, for conscience sake, and as for Mass he would not go over the door to hear it; is not fond of fresh meat on Saturdays or Sundays, or yet all lent throughout; he once preached a sermon to a man who tho't to throw him therein, but in the end he brought tears in abundance from his eyes; he is very urgent in proclaiming with outstretched arms that the day of the Lord is at hand, and at the voice of his prophecy the doors and windows open; he speaks no language perfect, yet all men understand him.

EDUCATION.

As the stereotype plates for my "American Pronouncing Spelling Book" are nearly ready for the press, I have thought proper to give the following specimen of the manner in which the true pronunciation of the words is given. The Tables for spelling are all in double columns; first, as the words are now spelt; and secondly, as they are or should be pronounced, written in the new orthography in which every letter has invariably one uniform sound. The plan is entirely new; which, should it ever be adopted for the orthography of the language, will be of incalculable benefit. Merely, as a first step to learning, it has been acknowledged, by good judges, to be by far the best system yet introduced for that laudable purpose.—It will not only greatly facilitate the learner, but, at the same time, ease the task of the teacher; for, when the new alphabet is once fully understood, the learner will be able to ascertain the correct pronunciation of every word, by the book alone, as well as the teacher can tell him.

The following lines embrace all the sounds in the English language; and, of course, all the characters, with their different accents, in the new alphabet.

Sing to the Lord a noble song,
Sig tọ he Lọrd á nọbl sọg,
Join ev'ry heart, and ev'ry tongue;
Jọin ev'ry hert, and ev'ry tug;
In tuneful notes, with rapture praise,
In tủnfọl nọts, wih rạpćủr prạs,
Exult, and shout, in heav'nly lays.
Eg̣ủlt, and shut, in hèvnlé lạs.

Let timbrel, harp, and organ join,
Let timbril, herp, and ọrgan jọin,
To raise the melody divine—
Tọ rạs he mélodé dévin—
The bosom swells, in glowing strains,
He bọsum sœels, in glọiŋ strạns,
Jehovah God, our Saviour reigns.
Jéhọva God, ur Sạvyur rạns.

His pleasure, will, and purpose one,
His plẹzủr, wil, and pủrpus wun,
All things are giv'n to Christ, his Son;
¶ ọl hiŋs er givn tọ Krist, his Sun;
To whom all pow'r is freely giv'n,
Tọ họm ọl pur is frẹlé givn,
To raise the sons of men to heav'n.
Tọ rạs he suns ov men tọ hẹvn.

Then be thy name, O God, ador'd;
Hen bé hi nạm, O God, adọrd,
Let heav'n and earth thy praise record;
Let hẹvn and erh hi prạs rẹkọrd;
Through Christ, let boundless mercy shine,
Hrọ Krist, let bundles mérsé din,
And make all nature wholly thine.
And mạk ọl nạćủr hólé hin.

Extend the knowledge of thy love;
Exténd he nọlej ov hi luv,
Make ev'ry heart obedient prove;
Mạk ev'ré hert obéjẹent prọv;
From sin and vice, the world reclaim,
From sin and vis, he wurld rẹklạm,
As trophies of thy glorious name.
As trọfés ov hi glọréus nạm.

It will be perceived by the above, that not only each letter has uniformly the same sound, and each sound is uniformly represented by the same character, but also the accented syllable of every word is distinguished. If the accented syllable be long, the vowel has the grave accent; if short, the perpendicular, or acute accent: other long vowels, in unaccented syllables, are distinguished by the common accent (´). In monosyllables, before all the consonants except k, p, t, the long sound is distinguished by the grave accent.

ABNER KNEELAND.

COMMUNICATION.

THE BUST OF LA FAYETTE.

The admirers of sculpture, and all who would wish to see the features of the friend of Washington handed down to posterity, in a noble and dignified style, capable of inspiring the beholders with reverence, must be highly gratified with the bust by L. Persico, now exhibiting at the Athenæum. The chissel of this admirable artist has, in this instance, done every thing which could be expected from the art, and the American people ought to cherish, with enthusiasm, a work which may vie with the best specimen of modern or even ancient sculpture. Its size is colossal, its costume Roman, and its expression animated, classical and imposing. No work of the kind ever finished in this country calls more loudly for our patronage, and we ardently hope that the Philadelphians will display that correct taste which they have the credit of possessing, in rewarding, by a liberal subscription for casts, the meritorious and modest artist who has made such a happy appeal to their judgment and patriotism. I am happy to state, that a subscription paper, (which I have seen,) is rapidly filling up. The dimensions of this bust, which adapt it particularly to public buildings, do not render it less ornamental for private situations.

COMMUNICATION.

JOB SCOTT.—During the present week has been published, a small treatise written by Job Scott, entitled, "The knowledge of the Lord, the only true God." To which is added, "Remarks on the Doctrine of Perseverance." I have read this work with much satisfaction; it opens some views, with the author's characteristic force and clearness, that are very interesting; and although it may alarm the formalist, and superficial professor, to the experimental christian it will be highly acceptable. No work has issued from the press for many years that has been more generally approved by Friends than "Salvation by Christ," and it is believed this will be quite as much so. It is to be sold by Isaac Pugh, corner of Race and Third streets. C.

COMMUNICATION.

The Members of the STANLEY HARMONIC SOCIETY are informed, that the time for the weekly meetings of performance has been unavoidably changed from Monday to Saturday evenings, for a short time, until a more agreeable arrangement can be made. The Society will meet this evening at the usual place, (Dennison's Academy, College Avenue,) where, it is hoped, as many of the members as can make it convenient to attend, will be punctual.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

Louis 18th was born at Versailles, November 17th, 1755.

Charles Philip Count D'Artois, the new King, brother to the late King, Louis 18th born at Versailles, Oct. 9th, 1757—Widower, 2d June, 1805, of Maria Theresa, of Savoy. From this marriage, the following:

Louis-Anthony, Duke of Angouleme, born at Versailles, August 6th, 1775—married 10th June, 1799, to Maria Theresa Charlot, of France, daughter of Louis 16th—born at Versailles, Dec. 19th 1778.

Carolina Ferdinanda Louisa, princess of the two Cicilies, born Nov. 5th 1798, married June 17th 1816, to Charles Ferdinand, of Artois, Duc de Berry, second son of the new King—widow 14th Feb 1820. By this marriage, the following:

Henry Charles Ferdinand, Duc de Bordeaux, born 22th Sept. 1820.

Louisa Maria Theresa, Mademoiselle, born Sept. 21, 1819.

LAW-SUIT.

An interesting law-suit is now carrying on at Paris. The city had sold a house on condition of its being pulled down within a certain time, retaining the property of the ground. The workmen employed in pulling it down found a treasure concealed in one of the walls. The city now claims this treasure, because it has never ceased to be the proprietor of the ground; while the purchaser asserts his right, as the treasure was not found below the surface, but in the wall bought by him.—The bricklayer, too, pretends that it is his, because he found it; and, as if this were not enough, the administrators of the domains come forward and affirm that none of these three parties have any title whatever. As the coins discovered are ancient, and as the building before the Revolution belonged to a Convent, it is very likely that the whole will be declared the property of the State.

A female of the name of Jones was convicted, in London, in August last, before the city magistrate Birnir, of stealing "ten penny-worth of bacon" from a shop, for the sustenance of herself and a starving child. The publication of her piteous case in the newspapers produced speedily a contribution of seventy pounds sterling for her relief, which served to establish her in the small grocery line. Such are "the turns of fate below." Charity covered and cured the whole evil.

The London Courier of the 13th ult. mentions that the number of Spanish Constitutionalists in England, who were in the most necessitous condition, was about four hundred and fifty. The British government had given them some pecuniary relief. Most of them, as well as the plurality of the Italian refugees, had been in good circumstances and rank of life at home. Their wretchedness, the fruit of a generous patriotism and passion for liberty, should command respect and universal sympathy.

SUDDEN DEATH.

In London, on the 15th August, L'Abbe Papillon, one of the Chief Priests of the French Chapel, while preaching to the French Ambassador and suite, and a numerous congregation, was suddenly taken ill, and before medical aid could be procured he expired. The subject of his discourse at the awful moment was very peculiar:—the following is the substance of what he had delivered:—"How precious is our time in this world, for we are not sure at what moment we may be summoned before the Throne of the Almighty to account for our actions here."—His age was 78.

The affectation among the fashionable and would be fashionable people of London, of being thought at least to be out of town during a part of the summer, is not too strongly illustrated in the following paragraph in the London Morning Chronicle.

"*Out of Town.*—An unfortunate Marchioness and two Countesses were yesterday ascertained to be in town by "White's men." Expulsion from Almack's next season will most certainly be the consequence. An unhappy and inexperienced housemaid was dismissed on Saturday by Dowager Lady ——, for having incautiously thrown open the drawing-room window shutters, and thus indicated residence and occupancy by the Noble owner. A clownish footman was in the same way last week deservedly cashiered by his Lord, for having with a broom removed the symptoms of vegetation in front of his Lordship's house, in Grosvenor-square, and so destroyed the unerring proof of being long 'out of town.' The Marquis of ——— is said to have been detected entering by Hyde-Park-corner, last night; we trust the rumor is unfounded."

Sagacity of Monkeys.—A Valenciennes journal gives the following article: Six merchants crossing the coast of Guinea with 75 large monkeys, were attacked by upwards of 100 negroes. Being at a loss how to defend themselves against such fearful odds, one of the merchants proposed arming the prisoners; accordingly, poniards were distributed amongst them, and, by imitating their masters, these grotesque auxiliaries succeeded in putting their aggressors to flight.

It appears by the Paris *Journal du Commerce* that the Censors of that press allow it to designate Gen. La Fayette, as an "illustrious citizen;" and to express its surprise that the American papers should give him the title of *Marquis*, which he had solemnly renounced.

Liberty of the French Press.—A letter from the editor of one of the liberal papers of Paris, dated Sept. 9, to a mercantile house in Havre, says—"We had announced in our paper of to day, the arrival of General La Fayette at New York, on the 15th August. The censorship struck out this article, excepting three lines, that you will find under the Paris head, and which doubtless were passed over inadvertently. Be good enough to communicate this fact to your correspondents in America, whence they may be enabled to judge of the absurd tyranny that is exercised here over the newspapers."

Among the curiosities exhibiting at Marseilles, is a giant named Martin Ruboga, who is 7 feet 2 inches in height, with finely proportioned chest, hands and thighs. His strength, it appears, is prodigious, for he breaks with facility a marble slab into pieces by a single blow with his fist. He is an Italian by birth, and the descendent of Gigli, whom Buffon has honored with a notice in his Natural History.

In England, the rage for building has been so great, that in Long Sutton, says a London paper, the bricks made this year are ten times the amount known in any former year in the memory of man.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

The novel of O'Halloran, by our townsman, Dr. M'Henry, has been republished in England, and favorably spoken of by the British Reviewers.

The Camden (New Jersey) Star of Wednesday says, "We regret to state that there exists several cases of Small Pox in this place."

T. & J. Swords, of New-York, have just published a "Pocket Guide for the Tourist and Traveller along the line of the Canals and the interior Commerce of the State of New-York, by Horatio Gates Spafford." This is a very useful guide, and should be in the possession of every person having business to transact throughout that state.

The Cincinnati (Ohio) Emporium, mentions a marriage, according to the Jewish ceremonies, which took place on the 15th ult. as being the first in that persuasion, which has taken place in the Western Country. The Editor liberally expresses a hope that this may be the prelude to a further increase of that Society in the West, by emigration from other parts of the world.

Mr. J. Ladd, watch-maker, has sold a piece of native gold, valued at $100 found in North Carolina. It is to be made up in buttons for General La Fayette.

There is now in the possession of Anthony F. Taylor, Esq. of Bordentown, N. J. an apple which weighs 26½ ounces, and measures 15 inches in circumference; It is as perfect in formation as any apple possibly can be.

A new way of blowing one's self up.—A man in Germany lately made way with himself by filling his mouth and nostrils with gun powder, and setting fire to it.

Paper.—A substitute for rags, for paper making, has been discovered in France. It will make the best of paper, at one half the present price; and it is supposed the secret will be purchased by the trade, both in France, England and America.

Some bales of the new crops of Alabama cotton came into the Mobile market on the 21st ult. The price was about fourteen cents.

The schooner United States, captain Fitch, of Baltimore, arrived at Havana on the 3d instant from Mexico via New Orleans, where she touched to land the ex-Empress of Mexico and suite.

The Intendant of Charleston appointed Friday, the 15th inst. as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The citizens of Camden, S. C. have determined to raise a monument to the memory of Baron De Kalb, who fell during our revolutionary war.—Gen. La Fayette is to lay the corner stone.

There were seventeen deaths by yellow fever at Charleston, during the week ending on the 9th instant.

The news of the death of the King of France is confirmed by an arrival at New York direct from Havre. In consequence of this event, all business was suspended at the latter place.

The Count d'Artois, who succeeds his brother, Louis XVIII. of France, is 67 years of age—His title is Charles X.

Captain Dodge, of the American schr. North Star, arrived at Curracoa, states that a heavy storm had been experienced at the island of Porto Rico on the 18th of September. The hurricane had also been severe on the shore at Mayaguez. A brig belonging to Newport had run on shore and was dismasted. The North Star was from St. Domingo, and left all things quiet there.

Capt Judson, of the schr. Fourth of July, from the Bahamas, reports that the gale at the Harbor Island lasted 115 hours, and destroyed all the crops. At Rock Sound, 63 houses were blown down, and all the crops destroyed, as was the case throughout the Bahamas.

Curracoa papers to the 25th September, contain a letter which states that there is much trouble and discontent at Panama. It is also stated in a Jamaica paper that the insurrections at that place, at Trinidad, and at Martinique, were secretly connived at by the Haytien Government, in order to render them dependent upon the Haytiens; in proof of which they state that the massacre of the whites was intended for the same day in each of those places.

At the late Agricultural Fair in Hartford, the Devonshire breed of Cattle, obtained all the premiums, and were preferred by all the farmers to many other fine specimens of cattle.

Milk.—This valuable domestic article is advertised in Baltimore, for two cents a quart.

George and Henry, the blacks lately convicted of an outrage, upon a female, of the most cruel nature, are to be hung in the jail yard of Baltimore city, on Friday, the 29th inst.

A letter from Baltimore states that the amount of specie on board the schr. Fly, of New York, lost near Alvarado, was only 18,000 dollars.

A letter from Key West, dated 21st ult. says, "The fever broke out about ten days since, with great malignancy. Dr. John D. Armstrong, United States Navy, died yesterday, the 20th ult. The United States schooner Wild Cat sailed from Havana about twenty-two days ago, for Key West, and nothing has since been heard of her."

A letter from Santiago de Chili of June 17, mentions that it was reported that a battle had taken place in Peru; that the patriots were victorious; and that the royalists had evacuated Lima.

The frigate United States, Com. Hull, and Com. Brown, of the British squadron, were at Callao in June. The most perfect harmony existed between the two commanders, and mutual protection was offered to the property of both nations.

One hundred and twenty-seven canal boats arrived at Utica, during the last week, with merchandise, &c.

An instance of the awful effects of intemperance, occurred at Lancaster, (Penn.) on Wednesday last. A man by the name of Wm. Kirkwood, drank off nearly three pints of whiskey, which occasioned his death in the course of a few minutes.

On Sunday morning, 10th inst. about 2 o'clock, the building owned and occupied by the Providence Iron Foundry Company with about fifty cords of wood, was consumed by fire. Loss estimated at $3000.

As a militia company was training on the common at Boston, last week, a gentleman, walking in Park street, near the meeting house, was shot by a musket ball from the gun of some one of the company unknown. The ball, we understand, struck him in the knee and separated the kneepan completely. The leg was amputated above the knee, but the gentleman has since died.

The following toast was given at the Plymouth, Mass. Cattle Show:

"The memory of the Hon. Hugh Orr, who in the year 1737, emigrated from Scotland, and settled in Bridgewater, where he cast his first *Cannon*, and spun by machinery the first *Cotton Thread* in America."

A Natchez paper states that a Mr. John Camp has offered himself as a candidate for the office of Lieut. Colonel. We copy his advertisement *verbatim et literatim*, for the amusement of our readers.

I John Camp

doe say that if he is Elected will serve the people as Lt. Colo to the Best of his Skell in militarey dutas. JOHN CAMP.

Capt. Macy, who has arrived at Boston, from Coquimbo, reports, that about the middle of last June, the ship Globe, of Nantucket, arrived at Valparaiso, the crew having mutinied, and murdered the captain and his mates. They took the ship to the Mulgrave Islands, where they quarrelled among themselves, shot the principal mutineer, wounded one Comstock, (son of Nathan Comstock, of New-York,) and afterwards hung the steward. Smith, one of the boat-steerers, taking advantage when most of the crew were ashore, cut the cables and made sail, and on the coast of Peru, fell in with a vessel, the first officer of which navigated her to Valparaiso. She was taken possession of by the American Consul, and was shortly to return to Nantucket, under the command of Captain Raymond.

Ship Albion.—The Savannah Georgian of the 7th inst. says, "We yesterday conversed with one of the seamen, saved from the wreck of this ship, who says that he was on the rope, midway between the John and Mary and the Albion, when it broke, and he was dragged back to his companions. After losing sight of the former vessel, they had very little hope of being saved, as the ship had sunk even with the water, and the sea made a complete breach over her, without a possibility of their obtaining any sustenance from below. A fellow sufferer on board, was an unfortunate monkey, whom when nearly dead, they killed and dried. The body of poor Jaco, eaten raw, and some rain they caught, was all that supported them during the five days they were on the wreck, the greater part of which time they were lashed to the poop.

Accounts are received at St Louis, from Fort Armstrong, stating the return of a party of Sauk Indians to that vicinity, from an expedition of 30 days against the Sioux, of whom they had killed 15, but had afterwards lost 10 of their own number, and escaped with difficulty. They passed a large number of cattle killed by arrows, supposed to have belonged to a drove in charge of five Americans and two Frenchmen, probably murdered and robbed by the Indians.

Pernambuco.—An arrival at Baltimore, from Pernambuco, states that on the 12th of September, they were boarded by an officer from the frigate Piranaga, captain Jewett, who informed, that admiral Cochrane was then 18 miles south of Pernambuco, landing 5000 troops. The blockading squadron off Pernambuco, consisted of the following vessels: Pedro Permaro, ad. Cochrane, 74 guns; Piranaga, com. Jewett, 44; Caroline, capt. Walsh, 44; Niethroby, capt. Norton, 36; 6 brigs of 18 guns, and 3 schooners of 8 guns. Markets, at Pernambuco, dull. The captain of the above vessel has brought home four of the crew of the ship Aurora, put on board by the American consul at St. Salvador.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Wilmington, dated Buenos Ayres, August 5, 1824.

"Letters received in this town last evening state that a battle had taken place in Peru, and that the Patriot arms were victorious. Bolivar had taken possession of Lima, and would march in a few days to attack the main body of the royalists in the interior."

OBITUARY.

Late intelligence from Laguira mentions, that Baron De Shack, the distinguished Botanist, and Agent of the Austrian government in collecting specimens in natural history through Georgiana and Brazil, departed this life there, on the 1st September. The seeds he sent to New York, from time to time, have been usefully employed by the Horticultral Society, and the proprietors of the Linnæan Garden. His memory is duly cherished and respected.

TECUMSEH.—Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, has long enjoyed the honor of having slain this great Chief in battle; and has allowed the credit of the exploit to be given to him, without contradiction, although he knew it to due to another. The Hon. Benjamin Hardin has at length undeceived the public on the subject, without any desire to rob Col. J. of any particle of just praise. Gen. Blair of South-Carolina, in a letter to the Editor of the Southern Chronicle, dated the 18th of Sept. 1824, has given information that when in Congress, he was informed by Mr. Hardin of Kentucky, that the slayer of the Hero Tecumseh was a poor widow's son, of the name, if he forgets not, of Adair—a lad in his teens; who seeing the danger of his leader, shot the chief dead with his rifle. It ought to be added, that Col J. never asserted that he killed Tecumseh.

PIRACY.—The schooner Aurora arrived at New York, from Jeremie, was overhauled on the 2d ult. on her outward passage, in latitude 29 30, longitude 65 20, by a piratical brig under Buenos Ayrean colours, mounting 18 guns, with 100 men. A boat with ten men was sent alongside, and the vessel was taken possession of. The captain and crew were plundered of every thing valuable, and the hatches were broken open and a part of the cargo taken out. The rigging was also cut, and the captain and crew were severely beaten. A Danish brig was also taken possession of and plundered at the same time.

From New Orleans.—By the subjoined paragraph, it will be seen, that, up to the latest dates, the Yellow Fever continued to rage with great malignity. The number of deaths by it on the 20th September exceeded twenty.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.—We regret to say that the sickness has lost none of its malignancy. Every day brings with it the melancholy record of some victim to its desolating grasp; and we fear that but little change will take place for the better until frost shall have made its appearance.

At no season, since that of 1817, has the epidemic been so generally fatal; and, were our city crowded with strangers to the same extent it was in former years, the numerical number of deaths would, perhaps, exceed that which occurred during the worst of those periods. Not less, we believe, than seven of our physicians have fallen victims to disease since the middle of August. We sincerely lament this state of our city, because it closes, in a great degree, our intercourse with the country; but every considerate mind must give way to it, and however great the loss may be to those in trade, yet we conceive it to be our duty to advise absentees, as well as strangers, to remove without the precincts of the city, until we are visited with frost.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

The arrival of the brig Merced, Capt. Russel, at New-York, from Alvarado and Sacrificios, has brought out His Excellency Don Pablo Obregon, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Mexico to the United States, his suite and servants—Don Miguel Garcia, Secretary of Legation from the Republic of Colombia to Mexico, and servant, and other passengers. Col. Ignacio Basadre, Officer of the Mexican Legation to Colombia; Mr. Charles Bolina, and Robert Manning, Esq. When the Merced sailed, every thing of a political nature was quiet, and the minds of the people generally perfectly at ease. Gen Victoria, it is thought, will be elected President, contrary to the expectation of a large majority of the people of the Republic of Mexico. The votes stood at the last accounts from Mexico, viz:—Victoria, 11; Bravo, 6; Scattering, 2. Only two or three more states to be heard from when the Merced sailed. Matters and things were also quiet between Vera Cruz and the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. It was sickly on board the shipping at Alvarado and other ports.

The Washington Journal states that the following Address was delivered by Gen. Alvear, the Minister Plenipotentiary from Buenos Ayres, on being presented to the President of the United States, by the Secretary of State, on the 11th inst.

Sir: The Republic of Buenos Ayres having been pleased to confer on me the distinguished honour of appointing me its Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America, has charged me, in its name, and that of all the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, to offer to it the homage of the regard, friendship, and gratitude they entertain for the magnanimous expression with which they have been honoured, in its solemn recognition of their Independence.

This noble act of justice, exercised by the first and most powerful American nation, has inspired the Government and the Provinces of the Union with the purest sentiments of gratitude and delight, of which a people are susceptible; who, following the heroic example of the country of the immortal Washington, have been able to vindicate their independence and their rights.

By the letters which, I have the honour to present, his excellency the President will be more fully acquainted with the solicitude and sincere desires which my Government feels for an intimate union with that of the United States. These arise out of a sympathy which naturally exists in all the great American family, produced by a similarity of circumstances and vicissitudes, in the glorious career of their emancipation; which, enlightened by the radiant beams shed abroad from the Capitol, has established its Governments upon the majestic principle of the sovereignty of the People.

In taking charge of this honorable mission, as the organ of my Government, I shall have completely fulfilled its views, if, during my residence in this Capital, I shall have the happiness, by my weak efforts, to contribute to strengthen the relations existing between both Republics.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALE.

Darien, Geo. October 5.

The following is the melancholy catalogue of deaths produced by the late disastrous hurricane.

Miss Caroline Harrison, an amiable young lady, in the bloom of youth—she was drowned by the house being swept into the river.

Samuel and Independence *Harrison*, her two brothers, drowned by the same accident.

R. R. Merrill, Esq. a gentleman highly esteemed for the suavity of his manners and the rectitude of his character. As he was found with part of the raiment of Miss Harrison in his hands, it is presumed he was drowned while endeavoring to save that lady, to whom it is said he was engaged to be married.

Mr. Snow's young child—and 5 negroes.

Mrs. Lafon, a kind and indulgent mistress to her slaves, twelve of whom perished with her.

Mrs. Chase, her child and one negro woman.

Mr. Thomas Miller, nephew to Mr. John Miller of Satilla—Mr. Miller, his overseer, and 4 negroes.

Mr. Raymond Demere, 3d of St. Simon's and 3 negroes—they were overtaken by the gale on their way from the city: Mr. D. was in his 20th year.

Mr. Gould on Sapelo Island, had two of his children dashed from his arms by the waves and drowned.

11 Negroes belonging to Captain Hudson were drowned.

11 ditto of Mr. George White ditto.

1 killed belonging to Mr. James Nephew.

1 drowned belonging to Doctor Troup.

1 killed on St. Simon's belonging to Captain Demere.

1 drowned belonging to Mr. Carnochan.

1 white man and 2 negroes found drowned on Creighton Island.

A family of five negroes killed at Mr. Chisolm's, by the falling of a house.

Extract of a letter received from a friend in the country, dated Sept. 15, giving an account of the late disastrous hurricane in that quarter.

Yesterday a considerable quantity of rain fell during the day, and the wild and unsteady movements of the clouds strongly indicated an approaching storm. As the evening set in, the heavens seemed to blacken and the wind began to increase, blowing a gale from the N. N. E. until about 8 o'clock, when its violence became alarming; 'twas now a perfect hurricane with constant beating rain intermixed with the salt sprays from the river. Dismal and dark, desolation and ruin pressed upon every mind. Trees, fences, chimnies and houses were, with awful foreboding, crushed and prostrated; truly did it seem, "The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." All that we had was already swept away, including every thing in the crop way, except our dwelling houses, kitchen, and two or three negro houses. At this time, fearful that our house would go, I attempted to secure a way of retreat; but I was baffled, for the rolling tide had already surrounded us, and flowed full two feet around our dwelling; thus situated, we assembled all in one small part of the house, the most dry, and there, without murmer, committed ourselves, our lives, and all that we had, to Him who "Rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm"—to that God who is ever able to save, even unto the uttermost—and who in all his judgments, remembers mercy—to Him, who has promised never to leave, or forsake, those who truly love and serve him—waiting with humble resignation the will of our Father in Heaven, whose Almighty Power we felt, whether to live or die; preparing our minds as far as we were able, for a change of worlds, which in every human view, appeared inevitable: how dangerous is it to put off the *hour* of repentance, to the *hour* of trial and of death; filled with apprehension and dread, our minds are far from that composure, which should bespeak them, in the departing hour, and consequently little calculated to seek that reconciliation with God, that insures to us a happy eternity. Ah no—it is when dangers are apparently far from us; it is while we are in the enjoyment of health and strength, safety and prosperity, we should seek repentance and acceptance with Him, who suffered more than we can suffer, that we might live. —Thus continued the storm with unabating fury until about 11 o'clock, from the same quarter—when it changed without cessation to S. S. E. and blew with equal, if not more force, though in puffs. The tide having reached its height soon began to

recede, and the charge of wind hurried it away from us, as fast as it had approached and surrounded us—when our apprehensions gradually subsided, and we felt that God had not been unmindful of such unworthy creatures. The balance of the night, still filled with anxiety, we passed in anxious expectations for ourselves and our neighbours, until the dawning light revived our sometimes, almost, despairing minds, and the returning sun soon enabled us to leave our "Storm beat ark," to view the desolation—and now the gale has passed, the danger's o'er—and all our lives are saved thro' God's own power—Oh may our hearts be filled with gratitude and love, to Him who rules below, and reigns supreme above.

The Edinburgh Review on the subject of America, closes the article with the following paragraphs:—

"America seems, on the whole, to be a country possessing vast advantages, and little inconveniences; they have a cheap government, and bad roads; they pay no tythes, and have stage coaches without springs. They have no poor laws, and no monopolies—but their inns are inconvenient, and travellers are teazed with questions. They have no collections in the fine arts; but they have no Lord Chancellor, and they can go to law without absolute ruin. They cannot make Latin verses, but they expend immense sums in the education of the poor. In all this the balance is prodigiously in their favour: but then comes the great disgrace and danger of America the existence of slavery, which, if not timeously corrected, will one day entail, (and ought to entail,) a bloody servile war upon the Americans—which will separate America into slave states and states disclaiming slavery, and which remains at present as the foulest blot in the moral character of that people.

An high spirited nation, who cannot endure the slightest act of foreign aggression, and who revolt at the very shadow of domestic tyranny—b as with cart whips, and bind with chains and murder for the merest trifles, wretched human beings who are of a more dusky color than themselves; and have recently admitted into their Union a new state, with the express permission of ingrafting this atrocious wickedness into their constitution! No one can admire the simple wisdom and manly firmness of the Americans more than we do, or more despise the pitiful propensity which exists among Government runners to vent their small spite at their character; but on the subject of slavery, the conduct of America is, and has been, the most reprehensible. It is impossible to speak of it with too much indignation and contempt; but for it, we should look forward with unqualified pleasure to such a land of freedom, and such a magnificent spectacle of human happiness."

THE NATION's GUEST.

General La Fayette visited Georgetown on Thursday of last week, agreeably to previous arrangement, and was received in a manner that reflected the highest credit on that public spirited town. The General returned to the City of Washington, about four o'clock, and paid a visit to the Minister of France, and then called on Judge Duvall, (who has recovered from his accident.) At 5 o'clock the General was attended by the Committee of Arrangements to the President's House to dine with a large party of the members of Government and distinguished citizens. At 8 o'clock in the evening, he repaired to the residence of the Secretary of State, where a splendid and crowded party was given, which concluded the day. The General breakfasted on Friday morning, with the Secretary of the Treasury, at his country residence; and after receiving company from 11 to 1 o'clock, he visited the Navy Yard. The General proceeded from Washington to Alexandria, on Saturday. The troops and citizens of Georgetown and other adjacent parts, attended with alacrity, and appeared to great advantage. His reception was such as has been shown every where, by both sexes. A triple arch had been erected across Washington street, most splendidly decorated. The General embarked for Mount Vernon on Sunday, in a steam boat, sent by the Governor of Virginia to convey him to Yorktown. He landed from the boat at Mount Vernon, where he remained about an hour. The vault of Gen. Washington was opened, and a ring containing a portion of his hair was presented to the General by Mr. Custis, of Arlington, who delivered a pathetic address on the occasion. After which Mr C. also presented the General with a masonic sash and medal formerly belonging to General Washington. Part of the sash was divided into small pieces and distributed to the youth who were present, as a memento of their departed Hero. General La Fayette was very much affected during his short stay at the tomb. We understand, that he arrived at Yorktown, on Monday, about 12, meridian, amidst all the salutations that might be expected from a grateful people, assembled in vast numbers on the spot where his glorious services in our cause was consummated.

Among the many pleasing occurrences given to the public, respecting the reception of the "Nation's Guest," in Baltimore, we learn, that when the Rev. John Hargrove was introduced to him and grasped the veteran patriot's hand, at the Exchange, he audibly pronounced the patriarchal blessing on him, in the following words:

"The Lord bless thee and keep thee;
The Lord cause his face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee;
The Lord lift up the light of his countenance upon thee, and grant thee peace always.—AMEN."

A more affecting and appropriate salutation, we presume, was never given to the general.

The debtors imprisoned in the city of New-York addressed a poetical welcome to General La Fayette. The last stanza is as follows.

Thou friend of Liberty! once more
We bid thee welcome to our shores;
And could we but our freedom gain,
We, too, would follow in thy train,
And shout as loud as any yet,
"Huzza for *freedom* and FAYETTE!

Green-Room Intelligence.

We have never seen a pageant, at either of the Theatres in this city, which, in point of splendor, magnificence and effect, was worthy to compare with the *Caravan of the Ganges*, now performing at the Circus. It has been got up by Mr. Cowell in his best style, and excites increased interest at each representation. The performers collectively seem to have used great exertion to appear in character on this occasion, but none as successfully as Jack Robinson, who, with his Mentor at his side, (the history of Robinson Crusoe,) is quite at home, notwithstanding his predilection for uninhabited islands. Those who are fond of novelty, will be gratified by witnessing this grand spectacle.

Miss Kelly, recently from the London theatres, is spoken of in the New-York prints, as an actress of extraordinary merit—this lady will appear on our boards next season—at present she is at the Park Theatre. Mr. Pelby's engagement of six nights at Chatham Garden, closed on Thursday; it is probable he will be re engaged there.

The Drama has been well supported at Baltimore during this week. On Wednesday eve, Mr. Conway personated Lord Townly, in the Provoked Husband; the after piece was Three and Deuce—the Singles by Mr Duff, being his first appearance after an absence of a few months to New York and Boston. On Thursday evening, Mrs. Duff appeared as Madame Clermont, in Adrian and Orilla, which is said to be her forte; her acting is in much repute, and she is deservedly becoming a great favourite. Last night the celebrated tragedy of the Apostate, was announced for representation—Pescara by Mr. Booth, who has perfectly recovered from his mental indisposition; Florinda was to be supported by Mrs. Duff, and Malec by Mr. Duff; Mr. Conway would appear as Hemeya, the entertainments being for his benefit, and last night of engagement.

Mr. Caldwell's Theatrical Corps have been playing at Petersburgh, Va. since Monday, the 11th instant. The Company is enriched with a new accession of talent, which consists of Messrs. Russell, Forrest, Green, Taylor, Page, Kelsey, Scott, Carter, M'Cafferty, Higgins, Smith, Parker and Moore—and Mesdames Russell, M. L. Waring, Batersby, Rowe, Green, Carter and Higgins, all respectable in their particular lines of acting.

To judge of the great splendour of Fetes in European cities, it is only necessary to state that the proprietors of the Royal Garden, Vauxhall, London, inform the public, that a grand union Gala would take place, combining all the attractions of the season, in one splendid festival, viz. the Grand Coronation Gala; his Majesty's Birth Day; Duke of York's Birth Day; Duke of Clarence's Birth Day; Victory of Waterloo, &c. On this occasion 30,000 extra lamps were to be lighted, presenting a blaze of light and splendour never before exhibited in any country.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1824.

The Franklin Institute of this city exhibited, during the current week, at Carpenter's Hall, various specimens of American manufactures and Arts. The concourse of visiters was numerous on each day of the exhibition, and none, so far as our knowledge extends, came away dissatisfied with the articles which had undergone their inspection. The pressure of the crowd was so great that we could not possibly obtain a sufficient view of many of the specimens exhibited, to enable us to speak of them with minuteness, but with every thing which fell under our observation, we were highly satisfied. We observed several pieces of broad-cloth, of different colours, equal, if not superior, in firmness and fineness of texture, to any we have ever seen from foreign manufactories, and to us it appears absolutely astonishing that men professing to be governed by patriotic motives, can, for an instant, prefer the products of importation to the more elegant, and, at the same time, less costly articles manufactured in American looms. It is gratifying to perceive the rapid progress which the Arts have latterly made among us, and we are confident they will speedily arrive at perfection, if proper encouragement be afforded to those engaged in them. We hope our citizens will do all in their power to further the object of this excellent institution, the benefits of which have already been so sensibly felt.

We attended on Wednesday to witness the launch of the elegant ship Globe, built in a superior and substantial manner by Mr. Franklin Eyre, Shipwright of Kensington, for Messrs. Eyre and Massey, Merchants, Philadelphia. This noble specimen of Naval Architecture reflects the highest credit both on the owners and the gentleman under whose directions it was constructed. The tonnage is greater than that of any Merchantman which has for a long time left the port of Philadelphia, and her model, in point of beauty, stands, we believe, unrivalled. She is to be commanded by Capt. James Hamilton, and is intended as a regular packet between this place and Liverpool.

Notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the weather, a large assemblage was collected together on this occasion, and beauty and fashion contributed, by their presence, to give a greater interest to the scene. At a few minutes after twelve, A. M. the vessel glided gently, though majestically, into the bosom of the mighty Delaware, amid the cheering plaudits of the surrounding multitude, who made the welkin ring with their joyous, heart-felt clamour, and seemed delighted with the proud spectacle before them.

As we turned homewards, we could not help pausing a moment on the spot where once flourished the majestic elm under which the founder of our state first entered into a treaty with the aboriginals, and many were the pleasing reflections excited in our bosoms, as we gazed on the holy ground, hallowed by the recollection of that important era. But a few years have passed away, thought we, since unlimited forests spread their deep and chilling glooms where now stands the seat of Liberty, Science and the Arts! Where yonder lofty spire rears its head, announcing that within is the sanctuary of the Most High, the merciless savage offered up human sacrifices to glut the sanguinary appetite of a fancied Deity, and instead of the righteous paans of praise, were heard the horrid yells of agonized victims, expiring under the tortures of an unpitying foe. The Red Man, until reclaimed by the benevolent philanthropist, Penn, was plunged in the deepest abyss of mental degradation, and unconscious of the pure source from whence he derived his existence, knew no delight save in the murderous pleasures of the chase, and dragged along a miserable life, without being aware of the numerous blessings Providence had bestowed on him. The fruitful earth, untilled and neglected, was over-run by rank and noxious weeds, whose pestilential vapours threatened destruction to all who approached them; and, if a beauteous flower ever appeared, it was

——— "Doom'd to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Now, how different—how widely different the scene. Nature, assisted by the fostering hand of Art, smiles in every grove, and blooms in every dell; happiness pervades all ranks, from the humblest to the most exalted, and contentment sheds her placid influence on the cheerful haunts of civilized man; the light canoe is exchanged for the gallant merchant-ship, richly laden with the fruits of commerce, and industry has supplanted indolence and inactivity.

Let us, then, render to the Omnipotent disposer of events, whose mercy has produced the happy change, the loudest thanks and most sincere homage, that we may continue to enjoy his favour, and deserve his kindness.

SLANDER REFUTED.

A slanderous story, of the darkest dye, having been industriously circulated, for some time past, it is with no ordinary pleasure, that we record its complete refutation. A respectable citizen, in Market street, had a small girl living in his house, who, having been sent on an errand, eloped, and was not heard of for a time. Some persons, actuated by the deepest malice, took advantage of the circumstance by hints and innuendoes, to raise doubts of fair treatment, till, bolder grown by apparent safety, it was rumoured that *murder* had been committed! Some who, by their frequent stories and misrepresentations, heretofore gave information of their conduct not proceeding from the best of motives, did not scruple to have the subject brought before Mr. Milnor, one of the Aldermen of the city; but on investigation he found so little foundation for the charge, that he dismissed the case. Not satisfied with this, with the determination to blacken the character of an unoffending individual as far as possible, affidavit was made before the mayor of the city. The subject was again investigated, and, appearing so vague and ridiculous, was again dismissed. This might have been deemed by disinterested and honest minds, sufficient, but the canker of malice, by throwing a shade of mystery over the story, is not easily subdued—still further charges were to be made, for the purpose of villifying the character of a family, and the case was, for the third time, brought before Alderman Binns, on Tuesday evening last! Fortunately, the girl, in the mean time, was discovered, and produced in his office on the trial. The Alderman affected to consider the conduct of the principal agents as praiseworthy, for endeavouring with such pertinacity to stamp an odium on the character of a respectable family; but their conduct, throughout, plainly manifested their motives to be any thing but disinterestedness.

It gives us pleasure, at all times, to record such facts as are creditable to our countrymen, and particularly their literary talent, which has been so often questioned or brought into competition with more fortunate rivals on the other side of the Atlantic.—The favorable light in which many of their works are now held, by those very persons in England, whose vituperations were levelled indiscriminately against every thing bearing an American impress, gives us indication that the mists of national prejudice, which has for the last half century cast a shade over the liberal ideas of the better class of readers in G. Britain, are clearing away, and that the literature of this country, in future, will be placed in its proper gradation along with the first classical writings of the age. The fact which we allude to is the sentiments recently expressed by the celebrated Miss Maria Edgeworth, in a letter to Dr. Griscom. She says, "Your work has reached me but a few days, and I have not yet finished reading it; but as I have an opportunity of sending this letter by a person who is going to Philadelphia, I cannot delay to offer my acknowledgments, though they must be insufficient, as I have not yet seen the extent of my obligation. I have seen enough, however, to judge of the spirit of candour and liberality, and the freedom from national jealousy evinced in your work: I wish that this spirit, which does so much honour to the character of each individual, and which is the true policy of every nation, were more general between America and England. It is now becoming *fashionable* indeed in London to *speak well* of Americans, and I hope the fashion of writing with liberality will follow in amongst our best authors and yours. Washington Irving has set an excellent example. In others of your writers, and of the panegyrists of their country, I have regretted to observe the talent they individually possess, and the grand facts they had to produce in favor of America, marred and disgraced by this sort of national spirit of monopoly. Let them raise and glorify their country, and exult in her talents and triumphs in arts and science as much as they will; in this they may be sure of the concurrence of the wise and the sympathy of the good, and the indulgence of all. Even if they exaggerate a little in favor of their country, it is an amiable weakness, for which there should be, and *is*, a give-and-take charter granted by the common custom, more powerful than the common law of nations. But the moment any one nation or one world begins to depreciate the other, indulgence and sympathy cease; and the just inference is, that those who attempt to knock down others, that they may raise themselves upon the fallen bodies, are conscious that they are inferior. May this invidious and degrading spirit cease on both sides the Atlantic! Let us all try to raise ourselves without lowering others! May public esteem be the just reward of every writer, who sets this laudable example, and who preserves temper and candor, even when goaded by illiberal criticism or tempted by vulgar example!"

The emigration of the people of colour to the republic of Hayti progresses with activity. The comforts of civilization have been found as accessible to the emigrants as the most sanguine among them could have anticipated, which circumstance being made known by one of a respectable character, who went out in the first vessel, has had its proper influence on the minds of such as remained, and who were lukewarm or but ilfy disposed to favour the plans of colonization. The Haytien Secretary of State, M. Inginac, has dispatched a particular account to this country, of the arrival at her place of destination, of the brig Charlotte Cordoy, which vessel sailed from this port about six weeks since.—The promises held out to the emigrants had been implicity fulfilled, and the most encouraging tokens of regard gratuitously shown towards them by the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince. On entering the harbour, they were welcomed by the officers of a Haytien government vessel; and soon after visited by some of the principal officers of state themselves. A deputation of the Philanthropic Society of the place was sent to welcome and conduct them to their institution. They were cordially received into the families of the first men, and many of them were to remain with the Secretary of State—of War—and of the Treasury, till they had selected residences for themselves. All seemed anxious and happy to entertain them. President Boyer invited them to the government house; and expressed much satisfaction on their safe arrival and genteel and becoming appearance. After he had ascertained their different wishes and intentions, he promised to locate them on some of the government lands in the vicinity of the city, said to be among the best in the Island. At the last accounts most of them had gone to the country to select their farms, and make arrangements for the removal of their families. The disposition of the coloured people in this city, and every part of the country, where the subject has been fully made known, has sensibly altered within a short time, in favour of emigration; there is now as much anxiety to get passages in the vessels bound out, as there was, a few weeks back, regret that any could be induced to leave the comforts they enjoyed in this country to change for an uncertainty, which at best promised no few advantages.—It is calculated that between three and four thousand persons are preparing to leave the United States—these will find the same favourable reception that was given to their more adventurous friends. Female Societies are forming in Hayti, of the most respectable class of citizens, with the view to furnish clothing to those in indigent circumstances who have a desire to settle among them. Should the tide of emigration continue to roll on, the result will be productive of vast advantages to those whose happy lot it was to be borne along by it. In a little time the English language will be cultivated throughout the Island, and the new settlement will have the satisfaction of giving another feature to the face of the country, which we have no doubt will be to the benefit of all parties.

Our statement was incorrect which we made on the 9th inst. The Electoral Election will be on Friday, the 29th of this month. It must take place in all the States, agreeably to an act of Congress, between the 27th of October and the 1st day of December. On Wednesday, December 1, the Electoral Colleges will meet in the several States, and vote, on distinct ballots, for one person as President and one person as Vice President of the U States.

MARINER'S CHURCH.

The new building designed as a place of worship for Mariners, was opened on Sunday morning last, by a very appropriate service conducted by the venerable Pastor, the Rev. Jos. Eastburn, and the Rev. Mr. Patterson. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Bedlead officiated in the most acceptable manner, in conjunction with Mr. Eastburn. The number present in the morning was supposed to be not less than twelve hundred; and in the afternoon very nearly, if not quite the same. The greatest solemnity and propriety of conduct marked the whole of the services, and perhaps a more general interest was never witnessed than appeared in the audience on this occasion. The worship will be continued in this place regularly every Sabbath, in the morning and afternoon. The area of this building is 75 feet by 62. The corner stone was laid at the close of the month of April last, and of course but five months and a half have been required to render it fit for use. The construction and conveniencies afford the greatest satisfaction, and do great credit to Wm. Strickland, Esq. who was the architect and contractor.

The Select and Common Councils assembled on Tuesday morning, in the Chamber of the Common Council, and unanimously re-elected JOSEPH WATSON, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Incorporated District of the Northern Liberties, held on Tuesday last, the 19th inst. DANIEL GROVES, Esq. was re-elected President of that Board for the ensuing year.

Messrs. C K. Gardner and Thomas Snowden, have entered into connection for conducting and publishing the "New-York Patriot and Morning Advertiser." This arrangement will give advantages to the establishment which it did not heretofore possess, and conduce much to the increase of its patronage.

The Court at Chester is at present occupied with the trial of the men accused of having murdered Mr. Bonsall, near Darby. So great is the interest excited, that the town is crowded with persons from the neighbouring districts.

The Rev. Mr. Summerfield is now in N. York; he preaches there to-morrow evening, at Dr. Romeyn's Church.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Pill Shop" was received too late for publication in this number of our paper, but shall positively be inserted in our next. "Rhythmica" will also meet with an early attention from the Doctor, to whom her "petition" has been transmitted.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16. Ship Rebecca Sims, Brewton, Gibraltar 47 days, Salt.
Brig Wave, Kelly, Rochelle, 50 days, Brandy.
17. Ship Manchester, Dumphy, Liverpool, 45 days, Mdze.
Brig Zeno, Slade, Havana, 13 days, Sugar and Coffee.
Schr. Union, Lineken, Santa Martha, 20 days.
18. Brig Ruth, Tear, Laguira, 14 days, Coffee, &c.
20. Columbian Brig Josephine, Campbell, Laguira, 33 days Merchandize.
Brig Hannah, Winchurgh, Turks Island, 13 days, Salt.
21. Ship Stranger, Davis, Kingston, Jam. 23 days, Rum, Coffee and Pimento.
22. Schr. Isley, Chandler, St. Andrews, 11 days, Plaster.

CLEARANCES.

Oct. 16. Brig Roila, Rea, Havana.
Schr. Christiana Doling, West Indies.
—— Three Daughters Scott, Brazils, and a Market.
—— Lydia Davis, Cozens, Barbadoes.
17. Brig Columbia, Singer, Porto Rico.
19. Ship Montgomery, Potts, Liverpool.
Schr. Argo, Wood, St. Domingo.
20. Brig Charlotte Cordoy, Lean, Port au Prince.
Schr. Orinocko, Fisher, Laguira.
21. Brig Emeline, Dowdy, St. Jago de Cuba.
—— Alabama, Kirk, Alvarado.
22. Brig Delaware, Cole, West Indies.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. JOSEPH RHODES to Miss MARY, daughter of James Fox, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. MATHIAS FITHIAN, Printer, to Miss ELIZA OWEN, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 13th ult. by the Rev. George Potts, Mr. EDWARD KELLEY, to Miss ELLEN MACOMB, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. MARTIN HAFFELFINGER, to the amiable Miss SARAH CARSON, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. JOEL DANIELLY, to Miss MARIA RAKINS, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. by Alderman Bartram, Mr. JESSE COBSON, to Mrs. ELIZABETH POTTS, both of this city.

On the 21st inst. by Rev. Thomas Griffin Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, to Miss HANNAH UMMENSETER.

On the 21st inst. by Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. PETER L. EWING, to Miss JANE MOORE, all of this city.

DIED,

On Friday morning, after an illness of some weeks, which he bore with resignation, Mr. PHILIP SUMMERS.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. ANNE SNOWDEN, relict of the late Mr. Jedediah Snowden, aged 91 years.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 19th inst. at two o'clock, Mr. ENOCH CASINEY, of this city.

On the 11th ult. at Fayetteville, N. C. aged 27, Mr. THOMAS SCRIVENER, formerly of the Philadelphia Theatre.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. MARIA SINER, aged 88, widow of Thomas Siner, of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday night, of a bilious fever, after an illness of ten days, MARTIN H. FULLER.

On the 16th inst. aged 58, SAMUEL CLARKE, Esq. Naval Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.

On the 16th inst. aged 80, Mrs. CATHARINE MIERCKEN, one of the oldest inhabitants of Southwark.

On Sunday evening the 17th inst. in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. MARY ASHMEAD, of Germantown.

On the 17th inst. after a protracted illness, in the 44th year of her age, ELIZA STEADMAN.

On the 17th inst. JOHN D. COYE, Esq. aged 73, formerly President of the Court of Common Pleas.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Caviee and other rich sauces, Ketchup, Picalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. 1m*

Just published, and for Sale, by
ISAAC PUGH, South-East corner of Third and Race sts.
"The Knowledge of the Lord, the only True God."—To which is added Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance, by JOB SCOTT.
I. P. has also for sale "Salvation by Christ," by Job Scott.
Books & Stationery, suitable for store keepers, Teachers, &c.—Hanging Paper, a general Assortment for sale, very cheap. oct. 23—3t

CIRCUS.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.
THIS EVENING, October 23,
Sixth night of the Grand Spectacle of the
CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

ENTREE and STILL VAULTING.
HORSEMANSHIP, by Masters Hunt, Sweet and Spencer.
BLACK ROPE, by Mr. Stoker, &c.
To conclude with the Grand Melo dramatic Spectacle of the
CATARACT OF THE GANGES;
OR, THE RAJAH'S DAUGHTER.
Written by W. T. Moncrieff, Esq. author of Tom & Jerry, Monsieur Tonson, &c. and performed for 150 nights the last season at Drury Lane Theatre, London; and now acting with unprecedented success at the Theatre, New-York.
With new and splendid Dresses, Decorations, Scenery, &c.

CHARACTERS.

Ackbar, (Emperor of India,)	Mr. Somerville.
Ian Ashen, (Rajah of Guzerat,)	Jones.
Mukarra, Grand Brahmin of the Jahrejah tribe,	Gale.
Iran, a young Hindoo warrior of the Jhalla tribe, in the service of the Rajah,	Isherwood.
Mohajee, his Father,	Blakely.
Ambassador, from the Emperor of Delhi,	Parker.
Mordaunt, English officer attached to the Rajah,	Blanchard.
Jack Robinson, a sailor, Mordaunt's servant,	Cowell.
Princess Desta, daughter of the Emperor,	Mrs. Herbert.
Matali, Wife of Mohajee,	Mrs. Jones.
Ubra, her Daughter,	Mrs. Thompson.
Zamine, Child of the Rajah,	Mrs. Robertson.

Officers, Guards, Slaves, Brahmins, Sepoys, Standard Bearers, Singing Girls, Female attendants, Horsemen, &c.

Scene 1st. *Field of Battle* near Ahmedabad, by moonlight. Wounded, dead and dying Mahomedan and Hindoo soldiery, officers and horses stretched confusedly on the earth; the lone cold light of the moon glitters on the arms and accoutrements of the fallen warriors and their horses. The burning ruins of the City are seen smouldering in the distance.

Scene 4th. Romantic retreat of Jack Robinson among the rocks on the borders of the Arabian Sea, with a distant view of Londra. Burning of Robinson's hut.

Scene 5th. Magnificent Interior of the Temple of Hinda on the Mount of Cambay. The back part of the stage is entirely open, and gives an idea of the Gulf of Cambay below, from which issues the Imperial Bridal PROCESSION.

Grand Military Band. Mokarra and Zamine in a magnificent Car, drawn by six horses, three abreast.

Act 2d, scene 3d—Exterior of the Pagoda of Jaggernaut.

Scene 6th.—The sacred wood of Hiranadge in flames.—The trees are consumed, and discover the

TERRIFIC CATARACT OF REAL WATER,

supposed to form the source of the Ganges. The Emperor and the Brahmin Troops appear, pouring down the rocky heights around the Cataract, in every direction. Iran and the Mahrattas drive the Brahmins off. Terrific combat between Mokarra and English Officer. Zamine mounts the charger of Iran, and dashes safely up the Cataract, amidst a volley of musketry from the enemy. The contest becomes general; horse and foot, are equally engaged. Mokarra is shot by Robinson, and the piece concludes with the union of Iran and Zamine, amidst the shouts of the conquerors.

☞ Particulars in the small bills.

MILLINERY.

M. WADE will open an assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY on Saturday, October 30th, at No. 152 South Second street. oct 23—3t

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To be Sold at Public Sale,

ON the 30th day of November next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the Premises, a valuable three story Stone Grist Mill and Plaster Mill, together with about Two Acres of Land (including Mill dams) situate on the Lancaster Turnpike road in the township of Hoeksley, three miles from Market street Bridge. Being on a good road to near Philadelphia, this Mill would be an eligible situation for a Factory. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as the property may be seen by applying to the subscribers, living near the Premises. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB P. HESTON,
ISAAC HESTON,
Executors to the Estate of Edward Heston, dec'd.
oct. 23—3t

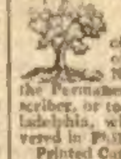
LOOKING GLASS EMPORIUM.

GEORGE APPLE continues to keep at his store, No. 40 Chestnut street, an extensive and splendid assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of the most modern style, which he invites the citizens of Philadelphia to call and view, as he feels confident, those who wish to purchase, may be suited among the variety which he has on hand for disposal.

In his store will also be found, a superb display of *Fancy, Windsor Grecian and Drawing-room Chairs*, which may be purchased at very reasonable prices, for Cash.

Old Frame Regilt.—old Chairs refinished as new. oct 2—tf

FRUIT TREES.



THE Subscriber has, at usual, a great number of Fruit Trees of the most approved kinds, and of fine sizes for transplanting, for sale at his Nursery, on the Haverford Road, 4 miles from the Permanent Bridge. Orders for trees sent to the Subscriber, or to N. & D. SELLERS, No. 31 High street, Philadelphia, will be punctually attended to, and Trees delivered in Philadelphia labelled (and packed if requested).

Printed Catalogues, with the prices, may be had, gratis, of N. & D. Sellers, or of the Subscriber.

SAMUEL RHOADS.
Hockley Nursery, 10mo. 20th, 1824. oct. 23—3t*

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle. They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET & SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep White-more's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

JACOB & G. M. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Sacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

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DANCING SCHOOL.

A. BONNAFON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public that he opened his Dancing School, on Monday, the 11th of October, at his Room No. 62 1-2, South Fourth street, three doors below Library street. Should the number of his scholars and subscribers to Cotillion Parties be as numerous as last season, arrangements will be made for a Larger Room for the Cotillion Parties. His present Room being sufficiently large for a school of almost any number of scholars. The scholars being divided into numerous classes. From A. B's yearly increase of scholars, he is indeed to believe that he has not attracted patronage by his Room, (which appears to be the greatest attraction with most parents, and not the teacher,) but by the rapid improvement of his pupils generally.

For terms, day and hours of tuition, apply at the above room, and at the dwelling, No. 68 South Fourth street. oct 23—3t

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UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES!

SCHEME.

6	Prize of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5772	do	6	is	$36432
Whole tickets,		$7 00	Quarters	$1 75
Halves,		3 50	Eighths	87½

Packages, by certificate, and otherwise, as usual.

Orders from the country, and elsewhere (post paid) punctually attended to, on liberal terms. Apply at

P. I. DECKER'S
Lottery and Exchange Office,
N. W. corner of Chestnut and Third streets.
oct. 16—tf

PRIZES!!

☞ $30,000 in snug Fortunes of $5000 each.—67,000 dollars in good reasonable prizes of 1000—3000 dollars in clever sums of 500 each—9936 in prizes of 12 dollars—36,432 in prizes of 6. Altogether amounting to the immense sum of near 90,000 dollars to be thrown into circulation in 8 minutes on *Thursday three weeks*, 28th October.

Whole Tickets,	$7 00	Quarters,	1 75
Halves,	3 50	Eighths,	87½

Certificates of Packages, containing nine ticket, will be sold at the following rates:

Whole package,	$42 6	Quarter	$10 65
Half do.	21 50	Eighth	5 32

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,—P. CANFIELD'S Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street—Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

In the Union Canal Lottery,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn positively on the 28th October.

SCHEME

6 prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	1000	is	6000
6	500	is	3000
6	397	is	2382
828	12	is	9936
6072	6	is	36432

Whole Tickets 7 dollars—Halves 3 50—Quarters 1 75.

Tickets and Shares for sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Prize Tickets in the Baltimore, New York and New Jersey Lotteries are taken for cash on Ticket at the above office. oct 9—tf

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☞ The WEAVERS of the City and County of Philadelphia, are requested to attend a meeting, to be held this evening at 7 o'clock, P. M. at Clare's Hotel, (sign of Patrick) corner of Sixth and Carpenter streets, when business of importance will be submitted to their consideration. oct 23—2t

Variety's the very spice of life.
That gives it all its flavour.

AN ENIGMA—By Lord Byron.

'Twas whisper'd in heaven and mutter'd in hell,
And echo caught softly the sound as it fell;
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depths of the ocean its presence confess'd;
'Twas seen in the lightning and heard in the thunder;
'Twill be found in the spheres, when riven asunder;
'Twas given to man with his earliest breath,
Assists at his birth, and attends him in death,
Presides o'er his happiness, honour and health,
Is the prop of his house, and the end of his wealth;
It begins ev'ry hope—ev'ry wish it must bound,
And tho' unassuming with monarchs is crown'd;
In the heaps of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost in his prodigal heir;
Without it the soldier and sailor may roam,
But woe to the wretch who expels it from home;
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found,
Nor e'er in the whirlwind of passion be drown'd;
It softens the heart, and tho' deaf to the ear,
'Twill make it acutely and instantly hear;
But in shade let it rest, like a delicate flower;
Oh breathe on it softly—it dies in an hour.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

Detest disguise; remember 'tis your part
By gentle foodness to retain the heart.
Let duty, prudence, virtue, take the lead,
To fix your choice:—but from it ne'er recede.
Despise coquetry; spurn the shallow fool,
Who measures out dull compliments by rule;
And without meaning, like a chattering jay,
Repeats the same dull strains throughout the day.
Are men of sense attracted by your face,
Your well turn'd figure, or their compound grace?
Be mild and equal, moderately gay,
Your judgment rather than your wit display.
By aiming at good breeding, strive to please:
'Tis nothing more than regulated ease.
Does one dear youth, among a worthy train,
The best affections of your heart obtain?
And is he reckon'd worthy of your choice?
Is your opinion with the general voice?
Confess it then, nor from him seek to hide
What's known to every person else beside.
Attach him to you—in a gen'rous mind,
A lively gratitude expect to find.
Receive his vows, and by a kind return,
Affection's blaze will ever brighter burn.
Disdain duplicity, from pride be free:
What ev'ry woman should, you then will be,

Yankee Wit.—"Mister," said a young Yankee to a distinguished Philadelphian, "as you seem to be pretty *cute*, I guess you would'nt object answering a few questions." "Not at all," replied the traveller, "I will answer, as well as I am able, as many as you may think proper to ask." "Well, then," said the yankee, "did you ever see a pumpkin?" "Certainly, hundreds of them." "Then you know what they *be*, I *spose*. Now if you throw a great pumpkin up into the air, I should like you to tell me what it would come down?" The Philadelphian, suspecting a *trick*, determined to [illegible] interrogator by the most *simple* reply—he therefore answered that he "supposed it would come down a *pumpkin*." "Not at all," said the Yankee, with some little show of exultation, "you throw a pumpkin up into the air, I guess it will come down a *squash*."

A young person once mentioned to Dr. Franklin his surprise, that the possession of great riches should ever be attended with doubt and solicitude and instanced a merchant, who, although in possession of unbounded wealth, was as busy, and much more anxious than the most assiduous clerk in his counting-house. The doctor, in reply, took an apple from the fruit basket, and presented it to a child in the room, who could scarcely grasp it in his hand. He then gave it a second, which filled the other hand; and choosing a third, remarkable for its size and beauty, he presented that also.—The child, after many ineffectual attempts to hold the three apples, dropped the last on the carpet, and burst into tears. 'See there' said the Philosopher, 'is a *little man* with more riches than he can enjoy."

Voltaire.—We copy the following letter of Voltaire from the original MS. now lying before us. It was written about the year 1728, and is at least a curious specimen of his English style. It is addressed "to John Brinsden, Esq. Durham's yard by charing cross." The letter bears in a triangular stamp, the words "Penny Post Paid." We have preserved the orthography:

"Sir.—j wish you good health, a quick sale of yr. burgundy, much latin and greek to one of yr. children, much law, much of cooke and littleton, to the other: quiet and joy to mistress brinsden, money to all, when you'll drink yr. burgundy with mr. furneze, pray tell him j'll never forget his favors. but dear john be so kind as to let me know how does mylady Bullingbrooke. as to my lord j left him so well j don't doubt he is so still. but j am very uneasie about mylady. if she might have as much health as she has spirit and witt, sure she would be the strongest body in england. pray dear Sr. write me something of her, of my lord and of you, direct yr. letter by the penny post at mr. Cavalier, Belitery Square by the R. exchange j am sincerely and heartily yr. most humble most obedient rambling friend.

VOLTAIRE."

Strange Anecdote.—There is a strange occurrence in the life of Strange the celebrated engraver, which is, however, as authentic as it is romantic. In the Rebellion of 1745, he served in the ranks of Prince Charles's army as a common soldier. After the battle of Colloden, he was pursued by a party of the king's troops, when he fled "for safety and for succour" into a friend's house. As there was no time to be lost, the soldiers being close at his heels, a young lady, in the full costume of that period, viz: a dress-hoop, offered to shelter him in the ample folds of her petticoat. To this *strange* proposal, considering all circumstances, it is not *strange* that he assented; and here, "patulæ sub tegmine recumbans," he remained undiscovered.—Either love or gratitude suggested the sequel: we will suppose both conjoined. Mr. Strange was a bachelor, and, when his fortunes were more prosperous, he repaid with his hand the protection which the petticoat had afforded; and we may venture to assert, that no one ever yielded to its government who had better reasons for their deference for it. Mr. Strange was born in the Orkneys of Scotland. A grand daughter of his (his only issue, it is believed,) is now married to one of the Judges of the Court of Sessions in that county.

A gentleman in Paris, superintendent of an institution for the instruction of deaf and dumb children, was asked by a friend to allow him to put a question to one of the children, with a view to ascertain his mental improvement. The request being complied with, he was desired to write his question, and affix it to the wall. It was this:—"Does God reason?" The child instantly wrote underneath with a pencil, "God knows and sees every thing. Reason implies doubt and uncertainty therefore God does not reason."

STENOGRAPHY.

MR. GOULD is now giving a course of Stenographic instruction, at the Shakspeare Building, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. Persons desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of Short-hand, are respectfully invited to call on him soon, as he will remain in town but a few weeks.—Hours of attendance, from 3 to 5; or from 7 to 9, P. M.
Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1824.

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Chester, County of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, the property of the late Benjamin Hollinshead, deceased, lying on three public roads, and within two miles of Moorestown, ten from Coopers' Ferries, seven from Mount Holly, eight from Burlington, and within two miles of several Grist and Saw Mills, and near several Landings, and a number of School Houses and places of Worship of different Societies. The Property contains about One Hundred and Forty Acres, six of which is good Wood Land, ten or eleven Acres of Meadow, the remainder Arable Land, in a good state of cultivation, under good Cedar Fence, and excellent Orchards of Apples and Peaches, and a variety of other Fruit Trees. The Buildings consist of a two-story Brick House and Kitchen, all new, with a Cellar under the whole, and a well of excellent water with a pump in it under a shed at the door, Barn, Hay House, Stables, Crib and Waggon House, and Smoke House, Granaries, &c. all in good order, Garden and Yards under complete fencings. Also, about 20 Acres of Wood-Land of the first quality, within four miles of said Farm, two from Moorestown and five from a Landing, consisting of large White Oaks, fit for ship timber, and and a variety of other wood. Likewise Eight Acres of the first quality Bank Meadow on Rancocus Creek, within two miles of said Farm with a good Bank thereon.

For further particulars apply to
JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and
JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors.

N. B.—The Property will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit Purchasers. sept. 25—3m*

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood,
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work.
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—3m

Travellers by the following Routes
TAKE NOTICE.

That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages,

LEAVES and arrives at the subscriber's in the following order, viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at one o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A. Bayard; and for seats to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Mail Stage Office, No. 30, south Third st.; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 23, south Third street, at Haskell's Hotel, No. 15, south Fourth street and Taylor's Inn (Cross Keys) No. 18, north Fourth street, Philadelphia. Fare, one dollar.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,
Via Newport and Christiana.

Will run daily, (Sundays excepted)—leaving George Pearcock's Inn, Elkton, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Eli Lamborn's Inn, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Elkton at 5 o'clock, P. M.—This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Steam-Boat.—Fare one dollar and fifty cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown
Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Cantwells Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Milford,

Will run three times a week—leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Georgetown the next day at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M. the next day.—Fare through five dollars and 25 cents—this line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage line, Wm. D. Waples being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Millsborough every Wednesday morning, passing through Berlin, Pocomoke, Snowhill, Horn-town, Accomac Court House, Fin-Haven, Franktown and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, to Hayd's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

Wilmington and Chestertown
Mail Stage, via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.

Will run three times a week, leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn Wilmington, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Pearcock's Inn, Chestertown on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wilmington, at five o'clock, P. M.—This Line is connected with the Easton Mail Stage. Fare to Chestertown, three dollars.
aug. 7—3m ELI LAMBORN, Proprietor.

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 244 Market street, above Sixth, daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs, at 4 o'clock.—Returning will leave James Boore's Inn at 5 o'clock, A. M. dine at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 5 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Rock, (Jonathan Sutler's) dines at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whereat passengers give this line the preference. Neat stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BONES,
& C. JEFFERIES,
7 mo. 21, 1824—tf SAMUEL WHITE.

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,
No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

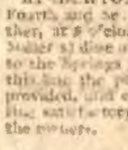
THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.
feb. 23—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,
No. 7, North Sixth Street,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Horses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Servant-girls, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and house Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses, To Bind, White and Coloured Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,
An important recent Chemical Discovery.



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 12 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be properly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

JOHN S. FURY, No. 101 Spruce street, Philadelphia, is constituted Sole Agent for the sale of the Balm of Columbia in the United States. oct. 23—tf

DAVID & JOSEPH R. LAKE, No. 145 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

WORSTED BOMBAZINES.

JUST opened a very large assortment of Worsted Bombazines of choice plain colours. Also, recently opened,
Gros-de-Naples, of plain colours.
Do. do. fig'd assorted do.
Gros D'Ete do. do.
Heavy double chained Levantines.
Coloured Satins, best quality.
Super Norwich Crapes and Bombazines.
Fig'd and plain Irish Poplins.
Super White merino Shawls, with neat white borders.
Long & Square do do. with white damask borders.
White Waterloo and Norwich Shawls.
Table Linens, Sheetings & Napkins.
Superfine Bed Tickings and Blankets.
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes.
Super Drab Cloths, for Women's Cloaks,
With a general assortment of Seasonable Woollen Goods.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
oct. 9—3 No. 30 South Second street.

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 83 South Fifth-street.
may 29—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.
nov 1—tf

Stopped—(supposed to be Stolen,)

AT S. WITHINGTON'S, No. 119 Chesnut Street, One Watch, silver Table and Tea Spoons, Jewellery, &c. The owners can have them again by proving property, and paying charges.

S. Withington keeps on hand an assortment of Jewellery of his own manufacturing, which will be sold at reduced prices, wholesale and retail. oct. 9—3t*

Eastern District of Pennsylvania,

TO WIT:

BE it remembered, that on the first day of October, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America A. D. 1824, JOSEPH C. TAWS, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

Johnson's New Cotillions and Marches with the National Airs, &c. arranged for and performed at the Grand Ball, given at the New Theatre, in honour of our illustrious Guest General La Fayette. In three Numbers.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned;"—And also the Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D CALDWELL.
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The above, and the admired Patriotic Song "Welcome Fayette;" The Pennsylvania La Fayette March; Triumphal March; La Fayette In ependent Waltz, by Joseph C. Taws; Carr's Camronette, and a variety of Fashionable Music for sale at S. Potter & Co. No. 119 Chesnut street, at Joseph C. Taws' No. 7 Powell street, who still continues to give lessons in singing and on the Piano Forte, or at T. Carr's, 132 South Second street. oct. 9—3t*

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops
AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by L. Mellen," stamped on them, and L. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. E. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by L. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821 I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I procured a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by L. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hope of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business, JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.
Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. L. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 118 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 214 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUTE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE No. 324 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States. may 1—1y

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

THIS day is published and for sale by H. S. TANNER, corner of Fourth and Walnut street, No. 1 of a GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL and STATISTICAL REPOSITORY, illustrated by Maps, Diagrams, &c. By Wm. Darby. Containing

1. Geographical view of the Mountains and Rivers of Pennsylvania.
2. Historical Retrospect of English discovery and colonization in North America, from 1498 to 1666.
3. View of the various routes by which a canal communication may be formed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and
4. Notice of Shriver's account of surveys and examinations, with remarks and documents relative to the projected Chesapeake and Ohio, and Ohio and Lake Erie Canals.
oct. 9—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 223, Market Street, fifth door below 6th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4.00 a 5.00
Do.	do.	Monroes,	1,50 a 1.75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1.50
Do.	do.	Bootskin do.	1.50 a 1.75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1.00 a 1.12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1.00 a 1.25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1.00 a 1.12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1.12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1.00 a 1.12
Do. Morocco do.		Heels and trimmed,	1.00 a 1.12
Do. do.	do.	Spring Heels,	90 a 1.00
Do. do	Boots Trimmed,		1.62 a 1.75
Do. Leather	do.		1.12 a 1.37
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes,			1.12 a 1.25
Do. do.	do.	with Heels,	1.25 a 1.50
Do. Leather	do.	do.	87 a 1.25
Do. do.	Pumps,		75 a 1.00
Misses' Morocco	do.		62 a 75
Do. Valencia	do.		75 a 87
Do. Leather	do.		50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do. Leather	do.		37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.
JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and summer alterative* ever known. All those who are afflicted with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy,* or cutaneous *Eruptions,* or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver,* Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or empirical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.
"*New York, 1st mo. 8th,* 1824."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."
"*Philadelphia, February* 16, 1822."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.
"W. GIBSON, M. D.
"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.
"*February* 17, 1823."

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 4 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; Bella B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gueton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kidoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures presented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. 1y—tf

HUME, Smollet, and Bisset's History of England, Murphy's Tacitus, Hebrew Bible with points, Scott's Concordances, Gill's do. Neuman's Spanish and English Dictionary, Muhlenberg's German and English do., Beyer's French and English do., Major Long's Expedition, Ramsay's History of the U. States, and a variety of other Books, cheap as usual, at the

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.
Eighth door above Spruce street.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.
Orders received for Book-binding. sep. 11—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
NO. 266,
S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,			4 00 to 4 50
Do.	do.	do. Monroes,	3 50 a 3 75
Do.	do.	do. Shoes,	3 25 a 3 50
Men's	do.	do. Grain Shoes,	1 50 a 1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. coarse do,	1 00 a 1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,			87 1-2 a 1 00
Do. fine Shoes,	do.		87 1-2 a 1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.			62 1-2 a 75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,			1 00 a 1 12 1-2
Do	do.	Bootheels,	1 25 a 1 37 1-2
Do.	Morocco	Slippers,	87 a 1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. Bootheels,	1 12 1-2 a 1 25
Do.	do.	2d quality,	50 a 75
Do.	fine Leather	Shoes,	87 1-2 a 1 12 1-2
Do.	coarse do,	do,	75 a 1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. June 12—tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE Man of Colour, to do labouring work and take charge of a working horse. He must come well recommended for honesty and industry. Also, wanted two or three BOYS to learn a profitable business. Boys from the country will be preferred. Apply at WILLIAMS'S Marble Yard, No. 1, North Eleventh Street.

N.B. A few Marble Mantles, with other Marble work on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Soap-stone Stoves for burning Lehigh Coal, per ap. aug. 7—tf

An Apprentice Wanted

TO the Book-binding business, a boy of 15 or 16 years of age. Enquire at the office of the Evening Post. aug. 28—tf

NURSERY.

THE Subscriber has for sale a large assortment of grafted FRUIT TREES, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plumb, at his Nursery, near Darby, (Penn.); among which are many rare and valuable kinds. Persons may obtain a Catalogue of said Trees by applications to James Andrews, at Josiah Bunting & Co's. Lumber Yard, corner of Pine and Eighth Streets, Philadelphia, where all orders left, will be promptly attended to, or at the Nursery, by
SAMUEL BUNTING, Jr.
oct. 16—3m*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB HAWS, late of Chesnut-hill, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those having claims against said Estate will please to present their accounts to the same, duly authenticated.

GEORGE HAWS, No. 176, Race st.
oct. 16—4t* ADMINISTRATOR.

G. GARTH,
Accountant and Draughtsman,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to No. 263 North Third Street, where he offers his services to settle Accounts, post Books, or execute any kind of Drawings or Writings, with promptness and accuracy, and on moderate terms.
oct. 16—tf

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale, at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 13 North Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive Assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

*** Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Plows and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

FARE REDUCED to $2.
For a Passage to New York.

THROUGH in one day in the Citizens Coach, and New Union Line, fare New-York, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, leaves the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown; from thence in coaches to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only two dollars.

For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 36 South Third Street, No. 13 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.
JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—For the Proprietors.

☞ The Albemarle will leave the same wharf every Sunday at seven o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same day. Fare up and down, one dollar. Fare to Trenton, 87 1-2 cents. July 24—tf

CLOTHING EMPORIUM of Folwell & Sherman, No. 237, Market Street, Third house above South Street, north side. 168

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 78, North Second street, above Arch street. 166—3y*

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6m*

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 3 South Sixth street. 166

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler, No.